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SELF-RELIANCE SAID 'FUNDAMENTAL' TO REVOLUTION

AU212102 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 10, October 85 pp 10-17

[Article by Astrit Kallfa and Selfo Kuka: "The Principle of Self-Reliance Runs Through Comrade Enver Hoxha's Entire Work Like a Red Thread"]

[Excerpts] The principle of self-reliance, whose architect is Comrade Enver Hoxha, has been implemented throughout the period of the country's socialist construction, as it was during our people's revolution.

Self-reliance is neither a temporary policy, nor a general slogan, nor an exaltation of national pride, as the enemies of socialism strive to present the issue. On the contrary, self-reliance is a fundamental principle reflecting the revolutionary spirit, readiness, and determination of the masses to work and live under all possible circumstances no matter how complicated they may be, and to face all the pressures, obstacles, and difficulties created by the economic blockade of the imperialist and revisionist enemies. "This great Marxist-Leninist principle of profound revolutionary substance -- Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed -- constitutes not only a law of socialist construction, but also an absolute, imperative necessity under our country's conditions to successfully defeat the blockade and encirclement of the enemies" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Seventh AWP Congress," pp 83-4).

The 41-year old history of our Socialist Albania indicates the capital importance of these teachings by Comrade Enver Hoxha. In fact, during this period the modern revisionists tried on three different occasions to bring our party and people to their knees: first the Yugoslav revisionists, then the Soviet revisionists, and finally the Chinese revisionists, but without success, because the principle of self-reliance was and remains at the foundation of our development. We began the construction of Socialist Albania with pickaxes and shovels and we set up our first workshops and factories with great toil. Now we have reached the present days when we are designing and building large power plants and other industrial projects, because the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha knew how to mobilize all the human, material, and financial resources of the country for the construction of socialism.

It is not without intentions that modern revisionists attack the principle of self-reliance, terming it as "slithering onto the positions of narrow nationalism," as a "departure from the positions of internationalism," as "withdrawal into a national shell," as "autarkical development," and so forth. Their intention is to liquidate the economic and political independence of other countries, to sow distrust in the strength of the peoples to achieve freedom and economic progress, to legitimize their overt or covert policy of interference, and to open up the way for the penetration of foreign capital in developing countries.

Socialism's enemies, the imperialists, revisionists, and assorted reactionaries, who do not desire our country's economic and political independence, say Albania has remained an isolated country as a result of its course; that sooner or later it will be compelled to stretch out its hand to seek protection under someone's umbrella. This is an imperialist and revisionist way of looking at things. They say we are isolated because we have closed our gates to invasion through enslaving credits, through tourists and agents, and through decadent culture and degeneration. From this viewpoint, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, we really are and will remain an isolated country. In fact, Socialist Albania is the only country in the world that knows no credits and accepts no aid or credits from capitalist countries, be they bourgeois or revisionist. This has been sanctioned in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

But, this is not a sign of stubborness or self-isolation, as our enemies' propaganda says. The consistent implementation of the principle of self-reliance is not only essential to prevent any form of capitalist exploitation and neocolonialist plundering of the country's national wealth, but is also a way to open a broad horizon to the country's independent development in all directions.

As the result of the efforts of the working masses, socialism cannot be built with borrowed flour; it cannot be built by stretching one's hand to foreign capital, as the Yugoslav, Polish, Chinese, and other revisionists are doing. The dollars that have been poured into those countries are not intended to build socialism, but to undermine and destroy it. It is a known fact that by its very nature socialism is against private property. That being the case, how can the presence of foreign capital in a socialist country be accepted? The penetration of foreign capital brings about the gradual loss of the economic and political independence of the country that opens its gates to this capital. This has been experienced by numerous countries, including Yugoslavia. The Belgrade leaders themselves have admitted that Yugoslavia is unable to program any measures for its economic development without taking into consideration and account the interests of foreign capital, particularly American capital. This foreign capital has dug its claws so deeply into the Yugoslav economy that it is now making the law, directing and making the decisions on all problems. The Yugoslav economy cannot exist and operate without financing by foreign capital. This capital serves to compensate for the internal hemorrhage the Yugoslav economy has been suffering from for many years.

As it has done so far, Socialist Albania will continue to show the world even better the inexhaustible might of genuine socialism, to show the world what a people can achieve, even if they are small in number, when they consistently implement the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism, when they are building socialism relying on their own forces

By implementing the self-reliance principle, our country has neither isolated itself nor withdrawn within its own national shell, nor fallen into positions of autarkic development, as the bourgeois-revisionist propaganda proclaims so loudly marching on its own feet, Socialist Albania has never isolated itself from the world. On the contrary, its trade and diplomatic relations have continually expanded and grown stronger. It maintains trade and diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries, has friends and well-wishers throughout the world, enjoys lofty international prestige, and has become a point of support for revolutionaries throughout the world. From this point of view and in this sense, the principle of self-reliance contains a profound internationalist substance, because the workers class and the communists of all countries are carrying out not only their national but also their internationalist duty by leading the revolution to victory and by building socialism successfully, thus becoming a defensive fortress of the world revolution. The question is, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, that those who have no confidence in their own people, those who do not carry out their revolutionary duty in their own countries, can never be considered to be internationalist. The principle of self-reliance does not in any way preclude internationalist solidarity and the forms of mutual aid and assistance between various peoples and countries. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that "mutual assistance between countries building socialism is an internationalist duty. This type of assistance is divested of interest of any kind and is inspired by the lofty interest of Marxism-Leninism. This assistance is not only in the interest of the recipient country, but also of the donating country, because the victory of socialism in any country serves the victory of the revolution in other countries, as well as its victory over capitalism and revisionism." (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Seventh AWP Congress," p 86)

This internationalist character of mutual assistance between genuinely socialist countries was intentionally distorted by the revisionist cliques that assumed power in the Soviet Union and other countries.

Our party and people have experienced the character of the so-called aid given by the revisionists at their own expense. The revisionists make a lot of noise now about the great role their aid and credits played in our country's development. In fact, this "aid" has represented only a very small proportion when compared with the internal accumulation secured by the effort and toil of our people under the party's leadership, and has left much to be desired from the material and technical viewpoint. Exaggerating the role of this aid in our country's development out of all proportion, the revisionists intentionally forget two things" first, that Albania repaid all credits and aid on time and owes not a cent to anyone; second, they fail to calculate the great damage caused to our economy as a result of their unilateral decisions to cut off the credits granted on the basis of bilateral agreements, the supplementary expenditure needed to replace them, and the losses incurred by our economy as a result of the failure to complete and commission various projects on time. Our magnificent reality could not have been created by some so-called socialist states which, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, plundered more than they gave under the guise of aid; instead of helping us they were, in fact, sabotaging and hindering us in every way; and when we got rid of them,everything went right, our country assumed a completely different character, development and progress made great strides forward, and we built even more projects than before.

'PRINCIPLED POLICY' ASSURES PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING

AU011902 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian no 10, Oct 85 pp 18-27

[Burim Husi article: "A Correct and Principled Policy To Assure the Well-Being of the People"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Enver Hoxha deserves the credit for developing the Marxist-Leninist concept of well-being in socialism with its security and guarantees. According to this concept, socialist well-being is conditional on concrete conditions of the economy's development, it applies to the entire population, is raised gradually and without interruptions. This well-being should fulfill the workers' real material and cultural needs.

Under the party's leadership and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha for more than four decades, our people have achieved brilliant results in all fields. Albania, this small backward country of the past -- where industry was almost nonexistent; where agriculture was very primitive and totally insufficient to meet peoples' needs, even for break; where 80 percent of the suffering population was illiterate -- finally came out of the hellish darkness perpetuated by the regime of Zog and into the light, continued its road forward toward wealth and happiness, straight toward socialism.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, creatively applying the step-by-step teachings of Marxism-Leninism, from one 5-year plan to another, made firm steps in the country's economy in various fields, which today guarantee its economic independence, with powerful safeguards for general well-being and gradual improvement. The socialist industrialization of the country has made it possible for us to extract a number of minerals and finish more than 40 different prime materials, such as hydrocarbons and useful minerals. Industrialization has created an energy base that fulfills the country's needs with a surplus for export. It has created an engineering industry that supplies industrial equipment or entire factories -- and 95 percent of industry's parts -- and a light and food industry which supplies 85 percent of consumer goods to the people, etc. Noticeable advancement has been made in agriculture, with the increase of arable lands and their water supply, improved production efficiency of various crops, in particular, cereals used in bread making.

We are self-sufficient in these crops and in other pastoral and dairy food products, consequently freeing the economy from importing them. Alongside these main branches of the economy, others have also been developed. Science and technology are now broadly used in production. Based on the continued increase of the social product, the structure of the people's consumption has improved. It is the success of the party's correct economic policies that the social products increase is three times higher than that of the population. Consequently, based on 1950 figures, the foodstuffs are three times higher per person, and figures for manufactured goods 4.2 higher.

These economic changes, as Comrade Ramiz Alia stated at the Shkoder Conference of Innovators and Rationalizers, are accompanied by the uninterrupted rise in the political consciousness, educational, cultural and professional levels of workers. Now we have 60,000 workers with higher education, and around 270,000 with a medium education, of which 40 percent have finished high schools and have a medium to high qualification.

Based on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, from the beginning of the socialist construction of the country, a scientific concept of the people's well-being was established. From the studies of Comrade Enver Hoxha's work, as well as from the broad usage of the experiences of the socialist construction of the country, it is evident that the well-being of the people is a broad socioeconomic phenomenon and is the primary function in our socialist economy's development. According to Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, economic well-being is tied to the quantities, the quality of the structure and material goods for general consumption. It also has its political, ideological, social and cultural sides tied to many factors and conditions that determine the many-sided aspects of the lives of the people. It is important that a close relationship on dialectical lines between society's needs should exist with the reality of their fulfillment, between the work and production and the all-around development of the country, between the individual and social needs, etc.

It is to the credit of Comrade Enver Hoxha that at the foundations of the economic policies of the party in the field of well-being as well as in all other fields, the revolutionary principle of self-reliance was implemented, the basis of well-being of the working people is its work and sweat, it is not donated by others and it is not kept going by donations and concessions. In this respect, the party, lead by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, has proceeded cautiously and realistically. The party has never fought to create a fictitious well-being, it has never made indisputable promises that would leave the country disillusioned as is the case in the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist countries. The party has fought and is fighting to constantly improve the level of the working masses as allowed by the capabilities of the economy, the structure of the increase of the social product and the per capita income alongside the rhythms of population growth. The road of unbalanced imports with exports, the deficits of the budget and of foreign currency, the road of debts and extending the hand to the capital and international bourgeoisie, which the revisionist countries are following, was and remains alien to the party and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrade Enver Hoxha has taught us that in the socialist state you cannot consume more than you produce, if we do not want to cut the tree branch we are standing on. That is not all; you cannot consume before you actually have the goods. In all our 5-year plans priority has been given to accumulation against consumption.

The revolutionary concept of well-being, perfected by Comrade Enver Hoxha and implemented during the past four decades of the socialist construction, is diametrically opposed to the bourgeois concept of living, whose most typical manifestations are its marked polarization of the varied classes on one side, and the poor and the exploited on the other.

Man's exploitation by man, individualism and frenzied egoism, running after luxuries to satisfy one's whims, unrelenting degeneration, parasitism and criminality, are the incurable moral and social wounds of today's capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist societies.

When carefully analyzing the regressive process of the revisionist degeneration that has happened in the Soviet Union and other countries, Comrade Enver Hoxha defined the road to close all paths that are born of revisionism and its dangerous bourgeois tendencies and degeneration of people, in particular the cadres. In revisionist countries material stimulus is the basic principle and the main driving force of its development, the untrammeled ideological and economic liberalization fed the new bourgeois, the pri iliged classes and casts of the new bourgeoisie, which controls production means. Their main purpose in life is getting rich and getting personal pleasure at the expense of the working masses.

These perils, if not faced and stopped with a constant and head-on fight, will threaten every country building socialism. Thus Comrade Enver Hoxha's works clearly state, in practice and in theory, the need for cooperation of social interests with the personal ones — they are not to be treated lightly but as a class struggle, an unrelenting fight for the communist education of workers. "The remnants of foreign manifestations, microbourgeois mentalities, the feeling for private property\ putting personal interests above those of the community, are part of that warm bed where the bourgeois degeneration and the revisionist and capitulating viewpoints are encouraged and come into being," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed. (Enver Hoxha, "Report to 7th Congress of AWP", p 136). For this reason, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have fiercely fought against microbourgeois individualism, superficial treatment of problems, against personal and parasitic tendencies, living at the expense of society, taking from it more than one gives.

Comrade Enver Hoxha also made great contributions to the harmonization of immediate needs with prospective needs, giving priority to prospective ones but without neglecting immediate needs either. Based on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and on the socialist construction experience, the party at each phase has tried to maintain an essential balanced viewpoint between present and prospective needs, keeping in mind that "Every generation has its historic assigned tasks, some heavy and some light, some great and some small. Every generation works for the future, without forgetting the present; they have the right to enjoy the fruits of their labor at quantities determined by availability and conditions. (Ramiz Alia, "Deepening of the Socialist Revolution Through Class Struggle and the Implementation of the View of the Masses" brochure, 1968, p 56).

During the time of the socialist construction of the country the rhythms of the accumulation have been faster than those of consumption. Norms of accumulation increased from 25.6 in the first 5-year accumulation plan to 30 percent in the Sixth 5-Year Plan and in the next 5-year plan by 31-33 percent.

Maintaining a relatively high norm of accumulation has been dictated to the country by the intensive development of the social product, particularly under the conditions of building socialism with our own forces. This socialist accumulation is and will be the only source of achieving the expansion of the socialist product. The party's policies have not hampered the well-being of the working masses; on the contrary, they have instead meshed the immediate needs with the prospective ones, and opened the road to constant expansion of the well-being of the working masses through the fast-paced development of its producing forces.

The consequences we would have suffered if we had maintained a low accumulation norm for the sake of immediate needs, are understandable and clear. In these conditions, if we were to sacrifice the interests of the prospective development of the economy, not only we would have been unable to build such an powerful, independent, resourceful, but we would and have not reached the present level of well-being and its guarantees that we have today.

ALIA, CARCANI GREETED BY LAO COUNTERPARTS

AU071624 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Message to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretry and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, President of the Republic and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR]

On the occasion of the celebration of the 41st anniversary of the National Day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers of the LPRP, the Laotian people, and personally, we convey to you, and through you to the AWP, the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and all the Albanian people our cordial greetings and best wishes.

The brave Albanian people, under the leadership of the AWP, achieved their great historic victory 41 years ago, the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. That historic event opened up a new era, the era of socialist construction.

Since then the Albanian people have achieved successes in many fields: in the development of agriculture, industry, culture, science, and in creating a strong defense, while the living standard of the people is continually rising. All this constitues a contribution to the cause of preserving peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Laos and Albania have maintained relations of friendship and solidarity for a long time. The AWP and the Albanian Government and people have continually supported and assisted the revolutionary cause of the Laotian people. We would like to express once again our gratitude for this support and assistance.

We are convinced that the relations of Laotian-Albanian friendship will develop continually in the interests of the Laotian and Albanian people, and in the interest of peace, friendship, and international cooperation.

On this solemn occasion, we wish the Albanian people even greater successes in building socialism in their beloved country.

BRITISH UNESCO WITHDRAWAL A 'CHILL WIND'

AU091001 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Dec 85 p 4

[Unattributed Article: "Act of Disregard for the World Public"]

[Text] It is already a fact. Great Britain is leaving UNESCO. The United States and Great Britain have excluded themselves from the majority of the peoples and from their joint efforts to search for ways of communicating between various peoples and cultures, and of solving the global problems which torment mankind today.

Despite the fact that the decision was expected and previously indicated, it nevertheless caused a surpirse. First of all, because the British delegation took an active part in the debates of UNESCO's 23d General Conference in Sofia, and did not oppose the decisions adopted by general consensus, decisions which no doubt will consolidate the organization's constant role in the present world. Furthermore, the British delegation explicitly expressed its satisfaction with the session's results.

The decision also evoked surprise because in Great Britain itself the supporters of that country's participation in this unique world organization which, as is often recalled with justification, was founded in Great Britain, were in a majority.

As a former metropolis of former colonial states and a pillar of the 48-member Commonwealth, Great Britain cannot ignore the positions and opinions of the members, and cannot proceed openly against their interests. At their last conference in Nassau, these states unanimously demanded that Great Britain remain in UNESCO.

What then? There is only one explanation. The conservative government complied under fire from the dictate that came from the other side of the ocean, and adopted a decision that had been dictated by a foreign power.

Why? Perhaps the proponents of this unpopular move will invoke the notorious Atlantic solidarity? However, in this case one cannot speak of this solidarity, because the other Atlantic partners of the United States and Great Britain are not only not leaving UNESCO, they have made it clear that they regret the decisions of Washington and London.

Perhaps with this completely bankrupt decision the conservative government is compelled to pay for the support rendered by Washington in the unpopular war against Argentina? But can such a great Western power afford to place its bilateral interests above the interests of a majority of the peoples without risking the loss of its already impaired authority through yet another act which contradicts the strivings of the international public?

No special political farsightedness and prudence are needed to predict that the United States and Great Britain will be the first to feel the consequences of their improper attitude toward UNESCO, and of their self-exclusion from the organization which builds bridges between peoples and cultures. Despite the predictions of UNESCO's ill-wishers, this organization will continue to follow its road and almost 160 states will continue to preserve their united formation despite those who have excluded themselves from it. One must define London's act as a rude and unceremonial violation of Great Britain's international obligations, as disregard for the wishes of the world public, and as an unworthy slight on the interests of the English people.

But there is something else, too. At the precise moment when a hopeful breeze has come from Geneva, the chill wind coming from the Thames is more than out of keeping with this season.

GRISHA FILIPOV RETURNS FROM CSSR VISIT

AU062037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, returned from the CSSR tonight, which he visited at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR. At Sofia Airport Comrade Filipov was welcomed by the Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Georgi Yordanov, and by [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as by government members.

KARADZHOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CSSR

AU081701 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee on 8 December a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Stoyan Karadzov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, departed for Prague. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

MLADENOV TO VISIT USSR IN MID-DECEMBER

AU062039 Sofia BTA in English 1956 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 6 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay a friendly official visit to the U.S.S.R. in the middle of December this year, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL'S VISIT REPORTED

AU071909 Sofia BTA in English 1751 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA) -- Mr. Vsevold Sofinski, ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, [name and title as recieved] paid a visit to this country from December 3 to December 7, at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria. He had consultations with high ranking officials from the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry on international cooperation issues in the sphere of human rights. Ambassador Vsevold Sofinski, was received by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

ATANASOV LEADS BCP GROUP TO VISIT SPANISH CP

AU061516 Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 6 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Mr. Oeorgi Atanasov, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, departed today for Spain at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. The delegation will get familiar with the current activity and tasks of the Spanish Communist Party, and will take part in the celebration of the 90th anniversary of the chairman of the party Mrs. Dolores Ibarruri.

USSR'S MARCHUK INTERVIEWED ON SCIENCE INTEGRATION

AU062106 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Acad Guriy Marchuk to Veliana Khristova, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board -- time and place of interview not given]

[Text] The Days of Soviet Science and Technology in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are an important link in the opening up of new reserves and opportunities for cooperation between our country and the USSR in the field of scientific research and in the practice of socialist economics. Acad Guriy Marchuk, the leader of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for science and technology, found time for us in a crowded program during his visit and answered the questions of Veliana Khristova, representative of the editorial board.

[Khristova] The maturity of the economies of the countries of the socialist community today require the integration between them to serve for the mastering of the latest achievements of science and technology. In this connection, Guriy Ivanovich, how would you characterize the present stage of the cooperation?

[Marchuk] The economies of our countries are at a watershed stage, in which the factors for intensive development acquire fundamental importance. Now we are obliged to be sparing in the use of resources and, most recently, to implement labor savings. It was Lenin who said that labor productivity is the main criterion for the scientific-technical potential of society.

The new technologies are bringing about a reduction of the labor input per unit of production. When we make capital investments to create a new technology corresponding to the achievements of contemporary scientific thought, it produces an effect for the national economy, in spite of the fact that the cycle of its implementation may last several years. But production with the technology [tekhnika] used hitherto can only cover the means invested in it, without giving a profit, because after a few years it will have to be scrapped due to obsolescence.

This is the situation under the contemporary integration between the socialist countries. Let us suppose that eight CEMA countries are creating lasers and put them into production. Instead of spending funds once in one of the countries and of exploiting all the developments, which will provide an effect in our factories, we invest eight times as much. The socialist system permits production-sharing between ourselves, but we waste excessive amounts of valuable funds. This assertion has brought our community to the decision to combine its efforts in the creation of a joint program for scientific-technical cooperation, with a great general effect. Naturally, all countries must take part in the investment of funds and means for the initial development. I think that it is clear enough how important this path of development is. The savings achieved of funds and labor will strengthen the positions of our countries on a world scale, at first in science, technologies and equipment, and later in the economy.

The goal of our stay in Bulgaria is, with the participation of the Bulgarian scientists, to determine those areas of cooperation which permit us with joint means to solve the most important scientific-technical tasks, which will lead to greater economic affairs in the future.

[Khristova]: How can you describe the future prospects of accelerating the socioeconomic development which scientific-technical revolution is opening to our countries?

[Marchuk]: Our final goal is not to create machines and equipment, but to improve the material well-being of the people. When I am talking about the impressive effect of laser-technologies, of powder metallurgy, or of anticorrosion means [pokritiya], I am touching upon only one aspect of the question -- namely upon the scientific-technical aspect. This effect reaches man only through the results, through the materials and foodstuffs, medicines, and the cultural achievements. Such results require money, and to earn money we need the help of the new technologies. In this case the incomes of the state will increasingly serve to solve social problems. In this context the connection between scientific-technical progress and social development is quite close. The struggle for new technologies is a struggle for a high living standard and for all assets and benefits which directly reach man.

[Khristova]: In socialist programmatic planning a great role is played by the joint program for scientific-technical progress for the period up to 2000. Can you describe the role of multilateral and bilateral relations among the CEMA countries in connection with this program?

[Marchuk]: This is a very important question. Our countries, besides their multilateral interests, also have bilateral interests. The comprehensive program is conceived in a manner likely to encompass and express all our bilateral contacts, which support the implementation of the program and the expansion of which, according to agreements and contracts, will proceed under conditions of mutual interest, as well as compensate us for the means invested in the elaborations [razrabotki]. Thus, the comprehensive program represents an opportunity for combining nationwide and bilateral interests. In addition to this, whenever it is advantageous, the results of bilateral cooperation can be used by all of us.

[Khristova]: In taking into consideration the tremendous attention which the CPSU and the BCP in recent years have devoted to the development of science and to socialist cooperation in the five priority trends, how do you evaluate the establishment of joint Bulgarian-Soviet scientific collectives and trusts?

[Marchuk]: In my opinion, this is a pioneer activity. The Bulgarian Government and the BCP Central Committee have on several occasions proposed numerous important initiatives connected with the active development of international, socialist cooperation and specialization, connected with production sharing, and with long-term programs. The new Bulgarian proposals for joint activities in the uniform program on production sharing are receiving the most serious support from the USSR. I am convinced that this is the beginning of a very fruitful development. We reached an agreement for production sharing in the construction of computers and robots. We are preparing the establishment of a specialized international organization called "Robot," and are engaged in the joint electronization of automobiles, and so forth. This is a real integration of coordinated economic organisms.

The activities require a very attentive approach, but it is beyond any doubt, that we are witnessing a new stage in the development of socialist integration, which, like every beginning, is difficult, but very promising at the same time.

GREECE'S PAPOULIAS LEAVES AFTER TALKS

Makes Statement

AU061036 Sofia BTA in English 0934 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 6 (BTA) -- Mr. Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister of Greece, assessed his visit to Bulgaria as very successful.

Today, before he left the country, he said that he was received by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and that he had a number of talks with his Bulgarian counterpart Mr. Petur Mladenov.

"We discussed the entire complex of bilateral relations, issues of the inter-Balkan relations, the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and international issues of mutual interest", Mr. Karolos Papoulias said.

Dwelling on Bulgaro-Greek relations, Mr. Karolos Papoulias stressed that they are a model of relations between two countries which in their past have had differences reaching conflicts. And today, he stressed, these relations are a stable mainstay of friendship, a contribution to goodneighbourliness on the Balkan peninsula and they enjoy wide support among the Bulgarian and the Greek people.

The Greek foreign minister once again stressed the support of Bulgaria and Greece to the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and expressed his faith in the good prospects before this idea.

Seen Off By Mladenov

AU061913 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Karolos Papoulias, the minister of foreign affairs of Greece, who has been on an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, has left the country. At Sofia airport the visitor was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CAMBODIA

AU061459 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 6 (BTA) -- Next year Bulgaro-Kampuchean trade will increase by almost 40 percent in comparison with 1985. This has been provided for in the protocol signed today on counter trade and payments. In the Bulgarian deliveries prominence will be given to hauling and hoisting machinery, products of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry and fabrics. The imports will include raw materials for the chemical industry and farm and forestry products.

The document was signed by Mr. Bashikarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria and by Pang Saret, first deputy minister of foreign trade of Kampuchea.

WITNESSES INTERROGATED AT ANTONOV TRIAL

AU281707 Sofia BTA in English 2028 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Rome, November 27 (BTA spec. corr. Mira Todorova and BTA corr. Khristo Petrov) -- The tone of the trial on the attempt against the Pope is constantly dropping. But to make up for it the tone of the interrogations of witnesses who are not kind enough to confirm Agca's slanders is rising. No matter where the court and the prosecutor turn for proofs of the unscrupulous fabrications of Mehmet Ali Agca they inevitably come to a dead-end. There are no facts, there are no witnesses to support the allegations of the inveterate terrorist and hired intriguer. The hope that trustworthy data will be found pointing to the guilt of Sergey Antonov, Todor Zyvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev is dying away to be superseded by an awkward and strained atmosphere.

This was to be clearly felt at today's hearing too. A number of minor witnesses were interrogated who only confirmed that they had been in St Peter's square at the time of the attempt, that they had heard two shots and that they had seen a man running, as was shown on one of the photographs.

But among them there were three witnesses who were to clarify some rather important points. This was above all Pietro Parizi, married to a Bulgarian who worked as a secretary at the "Balkantourist" representation in Rome housed in the same building as the Balkan Airways office.

On the day of the attempt, after work Pietro Parizi went to a nearby bar and there he learnt of the attempt. Around five o'clock there was a stir in the street and sirens were heard. Somebody cried that the Pope had been shot at. Here the presiding judge interrupted the witness in order to question the statement. "How was it that there was a stir in the street? Who had cried out about the attempt? Whey had Parizi immediately telephoned his wife?"

The witness explained that he always called his wife after work in order to find out whether they would go home together. He also said that she had told him to come to her office because she still had some work to do. It was often that he went to take his wife from work but he had never seen Rositsa Antonova. The witness confirmed that when he had arrived at the office Sergey Antonov was there.

On several occasions presiding Judge Severino Santiapichi ridiculed Parizi by expressing surprise over the most logical and consistent answers of the witness. Both he and the prosecutor were greatly surprised by the fact that Parizi had never asked his wife about Rositsa Antonova and had not shown any interest in the fact whether she was in Rome or not. At the request of presiding Judge Santiapichi the witness made a detailed description of Antonov's flat and said that he had not noticed whether the notorious little liquor bottles of which Agca had spoken (and which the prosecution regarded as a serious proof), were there or not. He also said that Antonov's car was the "Lada" of the office and that he had never heard Antonov speak English.

Here we should recall that the presence or absence of Rositsa Antonova from Rome on the day of the attempt raised a confusion in the very beginning of the investigation. At her first interrogation by the investigating magistrate, which took place on December 30, 1982, i.e. a year and eight months after the attempt, Parizi's wife, Svetla Parizi, said that as far as she could remember on May 13 Rositsa had been at the Balkan Airways office. After a few days whe went to the investigating magistrate to correct her slip of memory. All the other witnesses said at their first interrogation that Rositsa had not been there.

Another incident was added to the strained atmosphere of not quite polite polemics with the witnesses. When the witness Svetla Parizi was called and asked whether she prefered to answer the questions in Italian or Bulgarian she said that she preferred to answer in Bulgarian, thinking that there was an interpreter. But since it turned out that there was no translator, she agreed to talk in Italian. Lawyer Consolo also intervened and said that she could talk in Italian but the presiding judge refused and told her to come tomorrow so that he could interrogate her with the aid of an interpreter. He did not accept Mr. Consolo's request not to postpone her interrogation because she is in a delicate state of health and had undergone a one-year medical treatment and therefore this delay may have the effect of a mental trauma.

In 1981 the witness Roza Mladenova Del Osso worked as a translator and correspondent at the Bulgarian trade representation. Sometimes she also helped the people in Balkan when there were many tourists going to Bulgaria as was the case in 1981. She did not work in the afternoon and therefore she had not been at the office at the time of the attempt. She answered the questions put to her by the presiding judge and the prosecutor as follows: I do not remember Rositsa Antonova being in Rome on the day of the attempt. Antonov did not speak English. I have heard him speak a little Italian. The documents which he filled in at the Balkan Airways office were in Italian.

The presiding judge laid stress on Antonov's command of English because Agca insisted that they had planned the attempt in this language.

For the first time the presiding judge put the direct question: Have you seen Agca?

The witness: No, never.

Santiapichi: And Agca and Antonov, for instance?

The witness: No, it's out of question.

And once again he returned to the language spoken during official and other conversations. Could someone in "Balkan" speak Turkish? Has someone reserved tickets for foreigners speaking in English? The answers of the witness were: No. No. No.

The attention of the journalists in the courtroom heightened when the witness Mohamed Sabit [spelling as received], deputy chief of the Turkish Airways office in Rome was called. The presiding judge, the deputy presiding Judge Fernando Atolico and the prosecutor asked many and repeated questions. Once again they concentrated on the question whether Antonov could speak English, on whether the witness had heard him speak in English or Turkish.

"No", Sabit answered. "I have not heard him speak in English or Turkish."

During the interrogation of this witness the tone was once again raised. He was interrogated for a long time, strictly and at times even threateningly.

The contrast in the tone of the interrogation of witnesses who do not have the task of confirming the accusations against the Bulgarians and the tone of the interrogations of witnesses denouncing Agca's accusations left us with a painful impression.

Could anyone really wish to prove at all costs a Bulgarian involvement in Agca's crime, and why at all costs? Since we owe respect to the Italian court we will leave the future to answer this question.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 6-7 DECEMBER

Arrives in Prague

AU061525 Rome ANSA in English 1524 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] (ANSA) Prague, December 6 -- Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti arrived here today for an [word indistinct] visit to Czechoslovakia on an invitation from his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

After meeting with Chnoupek, Andreotti will confer with Czechoslvak President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal.

A visit to Bratislava is scheduled for tomorrow. Andreotti will fly home from there.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD061435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Talks between the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Italy, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Giulio Andreotti, opened in Prague today.

In an open and constructive discussion, they exchanged views on topical issues of bilateral relations and analyzed key problems of the current situation in the world. They spoke with satisfaction about positive developments in the bilateral sphere which are currently taking place without any controversial issues. They described the systematic development of political dialogue as an outstandingly important base for expanding mutual relations.

They described Czechoslovak-Italian economic contacts as good and pointed to the possibility of improving them further by, for example, intensifying the successfully continuing cooperation on third markets and by expanding their trade cooperation on the level of small and medium-size enterprises. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Giulio Andreotti also expressed interest in further deepening cultural contacts and evaluated the expansion of cooperation in science, education, health care, and the media.

Chnoupek Hosts Luncheon

LD061737 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, gave a gala luncheon today in honor of Giulio Andreotti, the Italian minister of foreign affairs. In his speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that the frank and constructive talks that just ended have shown that there exist good prerequisites for strengthening and qualitatively raising the level of mutual relations. He said that this involves primarily a further intensification of political dialogue and the deepening of economic relations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to stress the significance of the recent Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

At the same time he described as the most important thing -- the joint statement on the inadmissibility of a nuclear war and on both sides abandoning the effort to achieve military superiority. The confirmation of the Soviet-American agreement of January this year, which aims to avert an arms race in space and to put an end to it on earth, is also very significant. Despite the fact that the Geneva meeting did not result in the signing of big disarmament agreements, it represents both the impulse and mandate for achieving such an objective, stressed Bohuslav Chnoupek, adding that stimulating signals have come out of Geneva also for European dialogue.

Giulio Andreotti, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, also assessed the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva in his speech. He described the meeting as the best sign both for the development of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures in Europe as well as for an effective improvement of the conditions affecting stability, confidence, and security. Giulio Andreotti went on to appreciate the broadening of bilateral relations. He voiced the conviction that more can and indeed must be done to ensure that both economic and trade relations between Czechoslovakia and Italy are developing in balance and to mutual advantage, and that they attain a level which would at last correspond to the real capabilities of both economies.

Meets Husak

LD062058 Rome International Service in Italian 1830 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Renato Caporilli report on visit to Prague by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti]

[Text] Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak had a 1-hour talk with Andreotti in the very castle where 2 weeks ago Gorbachev reported about his meeting with Reagan to the allies of the Warsaw Pact on his return from Geneva. The talk went on for 1 hour, which is unusual and is a sign of the interest shown to the Italian foreign minister. This was the most significant meeting of the day, during which Andreotti also met Prime Minister Strougal and his counterpart, Chnoupek. If one is to stick to the formula that there is a Gorbachev style, it seems it is spreading: Journalists were allowed in the room where the talks took place, questions were asked and answers given; ironic remarks were made. For example, when Foreign Minister Chnoupek, who used to head Czechoslovak Radio, recalled the close relationship with Italian Radio, he termed it an ideal relationship, until bureaucracy meddled. He has asked for an increase in the exchange of television programs.

President Husak underlined the main political significance of the visit by referring right from the start to the post-Geneva period. He expressed the need to intensify contacts, thus helping detente, and to strengthen cooperation even between different (?systems). He made it clear: Everyone can be saved depending on their faith. When Andreotti indicated that the results of the Geneva summit were a victory for reason and realism, Husak, however, pointed out that Czechoslovakia, like the other Warsaw Pact countries, shares Gorbachev's negative opinion on Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, which was called an offensive initiative that is dangerous for future dialogue. There were talks about the possibilities of cooperation between the EEC and the CEMA, the Eastern European version of the EEC, which is also interested in the European scientific project, Eureka.

Bilateral relations were also considered. Trade exchanges have so far always been in the red for Italy, but there is now a tendency toward equality.

The traditional presence of large private firms, such as SNAM-Progetti, Montedison and Fiat, take on growing importance. However, over the past few years, small and medium-sized Italian enterprises -- some 80 or so which win over new markets especially in the shoe and ceramics industries -- are present, and very dynamically so.

Received By Colotka

LD071630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Today in Bratislava, Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak government, received Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. He acquainted him with the history of Slovakia and its economic, social, and financial development in Socialist Czechoslovakia. He recalled the mutual relations with Italy which began at the time of the presence of ancient Romans on today's territory of Slovakia, and the participation of Czech and Slovak partisans in the Garibaldi Brigade and in the battles of the Second World War in Italy. He emphasized the lively contacts between Italian resistance organizations and the Czechoslovak antifascists and he praised the development of cultural contacts.

Giulio Andreotti pointed out the importance of the widening of cooperation between nations. He expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations -- his talks in Prague have also created good prerequisites for further developing these relations.

Peter Colotka gave a gala luncheon in honor of Giulio Andreotti. The Italian minister of foreign affairs also toured the historial heart of Bratislava today.

Andreotti Assesses Visit

LD072119 Rome International Service in Italian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Renato Caporilli report from Prague]

[Text] A protagonist of detente. This is how Foreign Minister Andreotti was described by his Czechoslovak counterpart at the end of the visit by the Italian foreign affairs minister to Czechoslovakia. Our correspondent Renato Caporilli reports from Prague:

Sir, could you give us an account of your visit to the East, the first such visit following Geneva?

[Begin Andreotti recording] There is a considerable convergence of positions between the Atlantic Alliance countries and the Warsaw Pact countries, because they all feel directly involved not only in receiving information from the two top negotiators, but also in being able to influence the lines along which these negotiations can develop at various levels. It also seems to me that in a special way, there is also a novel aspect in the method of approaching the problems, a method -- Gorbachev perhaps also took part outside [as heard] -- there is less dogmatism, and the recognition that everyone updates things. Of course, the positions on this are different. There is still insistence on the need to block SDI development but without making it a condition, and also the recognition of the fact that this condition was not made at Geneva has a significance.

This was politically the most interesting thing, along with another thing that I wanted to bring up, which I had not ever been able to do with the Czechoslovaks. That is the issue of the CEMA approach concerning relations with the European Community. For us, this is of value if it is additional and if it does not replace bilateral relations. I saw that Czechoslovak thinking on this was identical. [end recording]

Departs for Italy

LD072157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1740 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Giulio Andreotti, foreign minister of the Italian Republic, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today and has left for Italy.

HUSAK TO VISIT ROMANIA 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

LD061823 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, President of the Republic, in the near future will make a friendly working visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic. He was invited by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

LOERNICZ ARTICLE VIEWS YUGOSLAV PROBLEMS

AU041418 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 85 p 6

[Julius P. Loernicz article: "Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia was proclaimed 40 Years Ago; Revolutionary and Historical Reversal"]

[Excerpts] The development of the SFRY (until 1963 the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia) was not and is not easy. Its difficulties today have longer-term causes, and among these we can list the ones to which we can count those very often criticized by Comrade Tito at the beginning of the seventies. Ideas have taken root in political life about some sort of automatic development in the conditions of the self-management system, in which it is as though communists were freed of direct responsibility for socialist development. Market relations in the economy have become a fetish, and the activity of nationalism and class enemies in general has been underestimated. Today, the biggest problems in the social and economic sphere are caused by the high rate of inflation, the country's still-large indebtedness to the West -- more than $18.5 billion -- and unemployment, which according to the Belgrade weekly NIN affects 15 percent of the population of working age; that is, about 1 million persons, of which 77 percent are under 30 years of age. It is only logical that this leads to a drop in the standard of living and has consequences of a political nature.

In a statement this week the SFRY Presidium, the body of the state's collective leadership, depicted the situation as very alarming. It stressed that next year must become a year of lower inflration, increased production, and especially of increased labor productivity and increased exports, a year of the country's financial consolidation and, last but not least, a year of the onset of an integrated strategy of economic and technological development.

Also today the revolutionary and historic reversal of 40 years ago remains the permanently valid impetus for resolving the complicated tasks connected with forming a new socialist society. It remains an appeal not to succumb to problems, but to look for and find consistent solutions for them. Yugoslavia's all-around cooperation with the other socialist countries, including our fatherland, its high level, and the endeavor to achieve new quality in it, are the support of our Yugoslav friends and comrades in the struggle to overcome difficulties and achieve new horizons in development.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

LD091958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-the Party of Labor and president of the Angolan People's Republic, on his re-election to the highest party office. The telegram singles out the meritorious activity of Comrade Dos Santos at the head of the party and voices the conviction that the firm ties between the CPCZ and the MPLA - the Party of Labor will continue to develop successfully on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of peace and social progress in the world.

ROMANIAN TU DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

LDL00814 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions was welcomed today at the Central Council of Trade Unions in Prague, where talks began between the chairmen of the two trade union organizations, Comrade Karel Hoffmann and Lina Ciobanu.

Romanian trade unionists first briefed our representatives on preparations for the congress of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions which will take place in May. Then the two delegations exchanged experiences in their trade union work. The Romanian comrades were especially interested in the participation of the Czechoslovak working people in the management of the society, the innovators' movement, and the initiative of trade union members for the savings of materials and energy and for the acheivement of higher labor productivity. Comrade Karel Hoffmann also informed the Romanian trade union delegation about the social program of our enterprises.

Representatives of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions will have a chance to familiarize themselves with views of our workers during their visit tomorrow to the Spolana enterprise in Neratovice and the Bizuterie enterprise in Jablonec.

VICE PREMIER JAROMIR OBZINA VISITS CHINA

For PRC reportage on the visit to China by Vice Premier Jaromir Obzina, including his talks with State Councillor Fang Yi, Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian, Vice Premier Li Peng, and Premier Zhao Ziyang, see the Eastern Europe section of the 9 December China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NAUMANN'S DOWNFALL LINKED TO CAUSTIC REMARKS

DW100755 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Dec 85 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Lazy Bunch"]

[Text] Konrad Naumann, the Politburo bureaucrat deprived of his power by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, has talked himself out of a job. It was said in the GDR capital last week that his fall took place in two phases.

In early November, Naumann misbehaved at the Academy of Social Sciences among a group of academics discussing the 750th anniversary of Berlin in 1987. The SED functionary, who was obviously drunk, barked at the scientists: "Shall I tell you some facts, or do you want to hear the shit printed in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND?" There was unrest and one of the grumbling professors critized Naumann saying: "You are also just working to get a black limousine." He replied: "Do you drive a Trabi [Trabant is a small GDR car]?"

When the academics started laughing loudly, Naumann lost his self-control. He said that scientists are a "lazy bunch, eager for money." Naumann said that things would change when he took over the Central Committee Secretariat for Science and Culture.

The outraged professors complained to Honecker. He called Naumann to account in a Politburo session. However, Naumann denied everything, complaining that he was always slandered and that he was accustomed to that. Then Honecker had tape-recordings of the academy session played to the amazed Naumann. Naumann lost his self-control and abused the SED general secretary, calling him an "impotent dwarf." Naumann went on to say that he had the support of the Berlin construction workers who would tear down the Politburo residences in Wandlitz, the ghetto of the prominent people.

Honecker answered tersely: "He who speaks like that is sick." That was the end for Naumann.

MITTAG RECEIVES SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN LEADER

LD091524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin 9 Dec (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Dr Uwe Barschel, prime minister of the FRG Land of Schleswig-Holstein, for a talk on Monday [9 December].

Guenter Mittag stressed that the joint statement made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, that the inviolability of borders and the respecting of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace, is of great import for the arrangement of relations between the GDR and the FRG. War must never again emanate from German soil, only peace; the GDR considers itself committed to this principle in word and deed. It had been affirmed at the Geneva summit that the arms race must be ended on earth, and its extension into space must not be permitted.

In this connection, Guenter Mittag pointed to the great dangers which would be connected with a militarization of space. Whatever arguments were adduced to support it, they contradicted the principle of creating peace with fewer and fewer weapons. The extension of the arms race into cosmic dimensions would make the world not safer, but less safe. In contrast, the Soviet Union had proposed a plan for cooperation between all states on the peaceful use of space.

In this connection, Guenter Mittag emphasized the fundamental statement by Erich Honecker on the Geneva summit at the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee. The determining principle for the arrangement of relations between the two German states, for which the Basic Treaty formed the foundations, was also derived from this. This included a joint settlement of the Elbe border in the middle of the river, as was clearly attested by various documents and facts. The FRG could give a sign of goodwill here.

Uwe Barschel expressed gratitude for the opportunity for the talk. He stressed the desire of the FRG Land of Schleswig-Holstein to contribute to the arrangement of relations between the GDR and the FRG, and gave particular emphasis here to interest in cooperation in the area of environmental protection.

The talk was attended by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; Karl Seidel, director of the FRG Department of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and State Secretary Georg Poetzsch-Heffter from the FRG Land of Schleswig-Holstein.

RAUCHFUSS, SFRY'S ILONIC DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD100407 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2250 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, December 9 (TANJUG) -- Overall relations between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic are developed and friendly, and can be successfully promoted in future, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Minister of GDR Wolfgang Rauchfuss and President of the Executive Council of the Republic of Serbia Branislav Ikonic jointly assessed in official talks which opened here today.

The recent visit to Yugoslavia by Socialist Unity Party of Germany General Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State of GDR Erich Honecker was a fresh contribution to the development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two socialist countries.

Serbia plays an important part in the overall GDR-Yugoslav cooperation, the two sides emphasized.

There is a great interest on both sides in mutual deliveries of equipment, technology and products, especially in the machinebuilding, electric energy, automobile, chemical, pharmaceutical and food industries, it was said.

Rauchfuss and Ikonic also considered the possibilities for the promotion of cooperation in production, specialization, scientific-technical cooperation and joint ventures on third markets.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ALBANIA

AU051335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent the following greetings telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, and to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, in Tirana:

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Albania from fascism and of the victory of the people's revolution we convey best greetings on behalf of the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

The national liberation 41 years ago and the establishment of people's power created the preconditions for the profound social changes that have occurred in your country since then. In friendly affinity the working people of the GDR have followed the achievements accomplished over the past decades on the path of building socialism in Albania, and feel sincere joy about them. The National Day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania provides us with the opportunity to wish the Albanian people new successes in the overall development of their socialist fatherland.

We express our desire that the relations between the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will be developed for mutual benefit and for promoting the cause of peace and social progress in the world.

SED SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO USSR'S LIGACHEV

AU051441 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings message, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I congratulate you most cordially on your 65th birthday.

The Communists and all working people of the GDR very highly esteem your contribution to consolidating and deepening the inviolable fraternal alliance between our parties, peoples, and states. We are convinced that the forthcoming party congresses will give extraordinary new stimuli to our militant alliance.

We wish you, dear Comrade Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, further great successes in your responsible activity within the party of Lenin, particularly concerning the preparation for the 27th CPSU Party Congress, good health, and creative energy.

11TH SED POLITBURO PLENUM REPORT RELEASED

AU260846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Nov 85 pp 3-7

[From the Politburo report to the 11th session of the SED Central Committee delivered by Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on 22 November 1985 in Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades, 5 months after the important 10th session of the Central Committee, and 5 months before the 11th we are able to state: The members of our party and the entire people are accomplishing impressive achievements in an eventual era. The accomplished results, the spirit and the atmosphere in our country prove convincingly: The decisions on the preparation for the 11th party congress have proved to be right in every respect, to be an effective strategic orientation, and they have led to a substantial upswing in all spheres of societal life. These decisions determine the basic direction, content and style of our party work; they have deeply penetrated the people's awareness and have become integrated in the work of millions of working people.

The workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, all working people of our country are consciously and creatively using all their energy to continue the clear-cut course of our party for further shaping the socialist society in the GDR.

The party's political leadership of society has again stood the test; it was accomplished, perfected, and expanded. Our worker-peasant state has been further strengthened, the GDR is even more firmly anchored in the community of socialist states; the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and its Communist Party is unshakable. The GDR's international reputation, its contribution to the struggle for security and peace has substantially increased.

We are consistently and unwaveringly implementing the course of the main task, our economic and social policy aimed at the well-being of the people. The outlines of our future are already clearly taking shape in the present.

We are fully justified in saying today: In a climate of trust, of firm confidence in the future, and of the struggle for optimal performance, the party and people are creating good starting positions for our 11th party congress.

I. Struggle for Peace and Improvement of the International Situation Further Intensified

In the field of foreign policy, the comprehensive preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress was linked with a distinct increase in the activities of our party and of our state, with new steps and far-reaching endeavors to ward off the danger of nuclear war annihilating mankind, to not permit the militarization of outer space, and to halt and turn back the armament spiral on earth.

As a peace factor in the heart of Europe, the GDR is putting its recognized authority, its growing influence, its well-balanced weight on the scales, in order to shape international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. Within the framework of the coordinated peace strategy of the socialist community, we see our concrete contribution toward a turn for the better in the active policy of constructive dialogue that is producing tangible results.

Especially at a time of insecurity and instability of international relations a stable dynamically developing GDR at the dividing line between the two biggest military coalitions and its constructive, predictable peace policy are of far-reaching importance.

The time since the 10th Central Committee session has been marked by a variety of political initiatives. It is clearly evident that, along with the undoubtedly increased threat to peace, the commitment and the readiness to live up to this historic responsibility have also grown within our party, which was reflected not least in the trustful personal talks with all comrades. The great efforts we are making are in line with this historic responsibility.

These efforts are aimed at:

-- creating favorable external conditions for the further shaping of the developed socialist society, that is, preserving and further restricting the freedom of action of the most aggressive imperialist circles;

-- purposefully deepening the fraternal alliance with the country and the party of Lenin; universally expanding the alliance with the fraternal parties and states of our socialist community while taking into consideration that the further course of the struggle for the vital questions of mankind will depend decisively on how real socialism increasingly brings its advantages to bear, increases its influence on international political development, and reliably guarantees the protection of its achievements;

-- utilizing all possibilities of promoting better mutual understanding and confidence in relations with the capitalist states, especially in Europe, and of giving a fresh impetus to detente and peaceful coexistence;

-- strengthening the anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples and states that are struggling for national independence and social progress; developing multifaceted cooperation, based on mutual respect, with the communist parties, with national democratic parties and movements, and with socialist and social democratic parties; and promoting the mass movement for peace and disarmament.

The Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan

The Politburo has frequently dealt with the basic questions of securing peace. The peace proposals of the Soviet Union introduced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, as well as the Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee have led to a great new upswing in the struggle against a nuclear inferno, for the preservation of world peace.

This morning the Politburo discussed the results of the Geneva summit meeting. It heard a report by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, on yesterday's [21 November] meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries at which Mikhail Gorbachev reported on the Geneva summit meeting. Comrade Erich Honecker spoke at the beginning of our meeting. What is needed now is the intensification of the struggle to preserve peace on the basis of what has been achieved up to now.

The disarmament program measures submitted by The Soviet Union and the initiatives contained in the Sofia Declaration offer a great chance for mankind, for security and peace in the world.

They meet with strong approval and undivided support among our people. This is our policy, this is the joint, promising road to a turn toward the better, this is worth fighting for.

Further Strengthening of the Socialist Community and Its International Influence

In the period under review, it was our main concern to strengthen and develop the unbreakable fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the Soviet Union. Following the important meeting in Moscow between our parties' general secretaries, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and following their fruitful exchange of opinions in Sofia, where their unreserved agreement on all questions of building socialism and of international politics was reaffirmed, our cooperation has experienced a further upswing.

This was also the aim of the cordial talks that Comrade Erich Honecker had with Lev Zaykov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and with Guriy Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The Politburo can state with satisfaction: In all fields of societal life our togetherness in pursuing the common cause has become closer and more fruitful. This is particularly evident now in the immediate preparations for the 11th party congress. The GDR and the Soviet Union stand side by side in the struggle for peace and socialism.

In fraternal collaboration we seek to successfully meet requirements that result from further building the new society in our countries. The protocol on the coordination of the GDR and USSR national economic plans for the period 1986-1990, signed at the end of October, is the concrete expression of the basic accord worked out between the general secretaries of the two parties. The agreed deliveries of 85.4 million tons of crude oil, 34.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 22.5 million tons of bituminous coal, 16 million tons of rolled steel, 425,000 tons of cotton, 4 million cubic meters of pulp wood, 6.5 million cubic meters of sawn timber, and other important products are of far-reaching importance to our national economy. Closely linked to the further deepening of the division of labor and cooperation, deliveries of USSR products -- of great importance for achieving scientific-technological top level -- will increase. The GDR deliveries to the Soviet Union are increasingly marked by new microelectronics products, flexible production systems; automated production sectors; new means of communications and computer technology; high-performance machinery and equipment for agriculture foodstuff industry, and light industry; and chemical products and consumer goods in accordance with USSR requirements.

In the review period the relations with the other states of the socialist community, with all socialist countries, were systematically expanded and consolidated.

During the most recent meeting in Budapest between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, the successful development of the relations between the SED and the MSZMP, between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, was pointed out. The "Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic to the Year 2000", which was signed on this occasion continues the tested path of developing and deepening cooperation for the benefit of the two peoples.

The Politburo accords great importance to the forthcoming meetings between our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and the leading representatives of the PZPR, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the CPCZ, Comrade Gustav Husak. They serve even closer cooperation for the benefit of our peoples.

The results of Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to the SFRY at the beginning of October showed that relations between the SED and the LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY, have been further developed along the path set by the agreements between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito, and that there exists a trustful relationship of firm friendship and overall cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. Both sides paid tribute to the high level of the relations, which have a favorable influence on the international situation.

The visits of Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and of Comrade Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, to the SR of Romania served the further expansion of relations.

Over the past few months relations between the SED and the Workers Party of Korea, between the GDR and the DPRK, were further developed in line with the agreements made in talks between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song. During a cordial and friendly talk, for which Comrade Kim Il-song received the party and government delegation of the GDR -- headed by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee -- which was staying in the DPRK, as well as during the meeting between Kim Il-song and Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, tribute was paid to the high level achieved in implementing the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two states and the trustful cooperation between the two parties.

New steps were taken to further develop relations between the GDR and the PRC. In June Comrade Wang Renzhong, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, visited the GDR. He was received by Comrade Erich Honecker. On that occasion, as well as during the talks between Comrade Guenther Kleiber and Comrade Gerhard Schuerer and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and other leading representatives of the PRC, the joint conviction was affirmed that securing peace and warding off a nuclear inferno are the fundamental needs of the present.

Constructive Dialogue Is Developed

Also during the past review period the Politburo accorded special importance to questions of security and cooperation in Europe corresponding to the location and responsibility of the GDR at the borderline between the social systems and military alliances. Endeavoring to actively contribute to improving the international climate and to promote the creation of a coalition of reason and realism, we are seeking dialogue with all who have power and influence and who bear political responsibility.

In a large number of talks with leading politicians of European countries, some of them also from NATO states, our party's general secretary has done and is doing great, internationally recognized work to make relations between states stable and trustful.

The official visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to Greece is an important new contribution to the cause of peace, detente, and to fruitful cooperation between the states and peoples.

It clearly demonstrated the viability of peaceful coexistence and showed that both sides are firmly willing to do everything possible to reduce armament arsenals, create nuclear-free zones in Europe, and prevent the militarization of space. With the signing of the 10-year agreement on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation, as well as the agreed deepening of cooperation in cultural fields and other areas, the fruitful bilateral relations between the GDR and Greece have been elevated to a higher level.

The talks between Comrade Erich Honecker and Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, in September in Berlin confirmed the two states' high degree of agreement on the most urgent present questions. Both participants spoke in favor of effective disarmament steps and a ban on offensive space weapons. Constructiveness, continuity, and realism, the firm willingness to achieve peaceful coexistence in relations between the GDR and Finland, are an important contribution to continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence.

During the period under review cooperation with parliaments also experienced a considerable upswing. The numerous meetings with parliamentarians from different countries promoted the peaceful coexistence of peoples and the reduction of international tensions. This spirit also prevailed in the meeting with the president of the French National Assembly during his official visit to the GDR.

The Politburo considers the "Framework for an Agreement on the Creation of a Zone Free of Chemical Weapons in Europe," jointly worked out by the SED and the SPD and submitted to the public, to be an effective contribution to reducing confrontation in Europe. This initiative proves that in spite of political and ideological positions which differ in principle, it is possible to find paths which can be followed together.

On 13 September 1985 Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a message to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl proposing the initiation of state negotiations on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. In the meantime the GDR Government presented a note to the Federal Government dealing with Helmut Kohl's reply to Erich Honecker. Of course, the note states, the GDR is willing, to accept the FRG proposal that the delegations of the two countries at the Geneva disarmament conference should undertake talks on the problems of chemical weapons.

Doing this does not mean omitting what is necessary. The creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe is still an issue of utmost priority because there is already an enormous store of mass destruction weapons on our continent and the deployment of dangerous binary chemical weapons is imminent. It would be much easier to achieve a regional solution than to reach a global one. It would promote the imposition of an international ban on chemical weapons.

The GDR Government proposes that, parallel to the talks at the Geneva disarmament conference, appointed representatives of the Foreign Ministries of the GDR, the FRG, and the CSSR embark upon consultations concerning all issues in connection with the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. Such an agreement, open to accession by other states, would also be appropriate in order to make a constructive contribution to detente, disarmament, and trust in Europe.

Securing Peace Is and Remains Decisive for the Developing of Relations With the FRG

Concerning the shaping of relations with the FRG, the securing of peace is and remains the issue of utmost importance. We work so that the relationship between the two German states does not impose additional strains on the situation in Europe, but rather provides stimuli for the peaceful and trustful coexistence of the European states. The Politburo considers this to be an important contribution to all-European cooperation, the importance of which for the climate in Europe and beyond the boundaries of our continent should not be underestimated.

Neither the GDR nor the FRG can be freed from their responsibility for preserving peace in the heart of Europe. Therefore, the two German states, which decide on their domestic and foreign policy in a sovereign way and independent of each other and which carry appropriate weight in their respective alliances, should make active contributions to consolidating peace, to disarmament and detente. Our point of view that the implementation of the proposals of the USSR and Warsaw Pact nations would considerably improve the international climate has been explained to the responsible persons in the FRG on various occasions.

Far-reaching steps for preventing the militarization of space and for halting the arms race on earth would at the same time open up a great chance to stop the further accumulation of weapons on German soil, and thus guarantee more security for the two German states.

However, controversial replies to this arrived from Bonn. The Soviet proposals were welcomed in the FRG's Government's official statements. At the same time, however, it is impossible to ignore the fact that people who are politically responsible in the FRG are approving the U.S. program for the militarization of space and display a demonstrative interest in FRG participation in these projects. The government parties once again took advantage of their majority in the Bundestag against the will of the majority of the population and declared participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to be "basically desirable." Regardless of the justification of such a decision, it would in any case be another dangerous step. A vote against the U.S. "star war" plans would undoubtedly be viewed as an indication of the FRG Government's will for peace.

Resistance to the Pentagon's plans for a "star war" is also growing in the FRG and in other NATO countries and in the United States itself in a manner that cannot be ignored. Serious doubts run deep in the Bonn coalition parties and exist among leading economic quarters, prominent scientists and in all strata of the FRG population. This was also shown by the information and action week of the FRG peace movement in November 1985 in the course of which almost one million people raised their warning voices.

Effective action in the spirit of joint responsibility for peace was also a key idea determining the meeting with leading SPD representatives. Erich Honecker's meeting with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt was of historical importance. On this occasion an extensive political exchange of views between leading SED and SPD representatives took place for the first time. The readiness of the two parties -- regardless of the existing differences in basic-political and ideological problems -- to work and cooperate for the securing of peace is of far-reaching importance. We regard this as a significant step in forming a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, toward joint activities of the SED and SPD as well as of the other parties of the Socialist International in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente. The most recent conference of the Socialist International in Vienna, as well as the appeal for disarmament, visibly show its increased commitment to disarmament and the securing of peace.

Referring to the experiences accumulated by the two parties in drafting a proposal for a skeleton agreement on establishing a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe, the SED and SPD have agreed to continue the talks on arms limitation and disarmament and to start talks on setting up a zone free from nuclear theater weapons in Europe in accordance with the proposal of the Palme Commission. In the meantime, the Politburo has approved the working group of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and has given in the required mandate.

The SED and the SPD agree that it is in the interest of the people in both the GDR and the FRG to consistently pursue in the future the policy of peaceful coexistence and businesslike cooperation. The Politburo once more reaffirmed the great significance of the joint statement on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl this March. This applies above all to the assertion that the inviolability of borders and the respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within the present borders constitute a basic prerequisite for peace. As was reaffirmed at this meeting, in word and deed the GDR feels bound by the principle to do everything possible so that war will never again emanate from German soil, only peace.

In this context Erich Honecker reaffirmed that an improvement of the relations between the GDR and FRG is possible if both sides are guided by realism, loyalty to treaties and goodwill, as well as by the self-evident respect for sovereignty, equality of rights, and noninterference.

Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of the Saar Land and chairman of the Saar Land branch of the SPD visited the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker. Far reaching agreement was reached during a useful and constructive exchange of views on foreign policy questions, first and foremost as far as preventing the arms race in space and its termination on earth are concerned. Measures were prepared to develop trade and the cultural and youth exchange with this FRG land.

During the friendly meeting with the GDR head of state at his residence the more than 50 sectional organizers and shop stewards from the Saar Land unanimously confirmed that the interest in real socialism in the other German state is growing among the FRG's working people in particular.

Linked by Solidarity With the Asian, African, and Latin American States

In the period under review the friendly and solidaristic cooperation with the states and political forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America as always occupied an important place in the international activities of our party and in our country's foreign policy. In the past few months the Asian, African, and Latin American states and the Nonaligned Movement have clearly intensified their commitment to peace, disarmament, and development.

In the interest of securing world peace it is more urgent than ever to eliminate hotbeds of conflict and tension in all parts of the world. The GDR continues its generous solidaristic support for the Nicaraguan people in view of the continuation of the imperialist policy of threats, pressure, and embargo vis-a-vis free Nicaragua. We support the efforts of the Contadora states and of other Latin American countries for a peaceful and just solution of the conflict situation in Central America.

It is with indignation that we condemn the exacerbation of the brutal terror of the Pinochet junta and we assure the Chilean people of our unreserved solidarity. In view of the exacerbated situation which has developed in the south of Africa as a result of imperialist policy, we reaffirm our request that an end be put to the policy of apartheid, and that support for the racist regime in Pretoria end. We request that the aggressive acts, the interference, and the military intervention by imperialist forces against Angola and other south African states be ended and affirm our firm solidarity with the patriotic forces of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress. We stick to the principle that national independence be achieved without delay, and once again express our solidaristic affinity with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

The continuing dangerous situation in the Middle East prompts us once more to declare our support for the convening of an international Middle East peace conference with the inclusion of all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Such a conference alone is a start for clearing the ground for bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In the future also, the GDR will support the just struggle of the Afghan people against imperialist interference and for the protection of the revolutionary gains. This was underscored by Erich Honecker in talks with the military delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which recently visited the GDR. Indebtedness to the imperialist countries, which has grown immensely, turns out to be an increasingly heavy political and economic burden for the Latin American, Asian and African countries. It has now reached the hardly imaginable sum of a trillion dollars, and is being increasingly exploited by the creditor states as an instrument of neocolonialist exploitation. It serves the purpose of shifting part of the burden of the arms drive onto the developing countries. The conferences of Latin American social and political forces, on the foreign indebtedness of these states -- held this summer in Havana at the initiative of Cuba -- have clearly demonstrated the urgency and political brisance of the problem. The SED supports the proposal to immediately open negotiations on this issue within the framework of the United Nations in order to bring about a global and just solution.

Consolidation of Cooperation With the Communist and Workers Parties

In the period under review relations with the communist and workers parties, as well as with other parties and movements, were consolidated and further developed. Within the framework of the planned exchange of delegations and experience between our Central Committee and the Central Committee of the CPSU and the central committees of the other fraternal parties of socialist countries, there were meetings between members of the Politburo and leading representatives of the CPSU, PZPR, CPCZ, MSZMP, Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party, Communist Party of Cuba, and the Korean Workers Party. In addition, our party Central Committee dispatched nine study delegations and eight consultation groups and received ten study delegations and eleven consultative groups from the central committees of fraternal parties in socialist countries.

An SED Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Werner Walde, candidate member of the Politburo, participated in the fifth party congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Our party supports the efforts of the PRK which are aimed at peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The close comradely relations between our party and the French Communist Party were once more affirmed in the talks held in July in the GDR between Comrade Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, and in the resulting joint statement.

Comrade Erich Honecker had a cordial talk with Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, which gave new stimuli to the close and trustful relations between the two parties.

Members of the Politburo and the SED Central Committee had talks with Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg; Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel; Joe Slovo, chairman of the South African Communist Party; and Jesus Faria, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela; as well as with leading representatives of the Communist Party of Belgium, the Communist Party of Finland, the Communist Party of Greece, the Italian Communist Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Chile, the Communist Party of Uruguay, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Communist Party of India, the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

The SED received 21 delegations of communist parties of non-socialist countries, of revolutionary-democratic and national-revolutionary parties, as well as other anti-imperialist and liberation movements. Our party sent four study delegations to these parties and movements. A delegation of our party also participated in an international symposium organized by the Japanese Communist Party on the topic "The Struggle to Prevent a Nuclear War and for the Total Banning and Elimination of Nuclear Weapons."

At present a delegation under the leadership of Comrade Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, is participating in the Japanese Communist Party Congress.

The Central Committee sent fraternal militant greetings to the Third party Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, which took place in October in Aden. Our Party's Central Committee sent a delegation to the party congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana.

The period under review was also characterized by an intensive dialogue with leading representatives of socialist and social-democratic parties. In September, a delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party was the guest of the SED. In their talk Comrade Erich Honecker and Masahi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, agreed on many points concerning numerous basic questions of securing peace and affirmed the common responsibility for the peaceful coexistence of peoples and for preventing an inferno.

Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, was received in the Central Committee for a talk. Representatives of the SED met with representatives of the Labor Party of Malta and the Socialist Panhellenic Movement (PASOK). Delegations of our party participated in party congresses of the French Socialist Party, the Socialist Party of Uruguay, and the National People's Congress of Guyana.

We note with satisfaction that international authority, influence, and esteem of the GDR have increased considerably.

The analysis of the international situation at the 10th Central Committee session has proved correct in all respects, and the resulting measures have demonstrated to be very effective.

II. The Tested Course of the Main Task, of the Unity of Economic and Social Policy Is Being Continued Successfully

In the field of the economy, too, the work of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat was directed toward expanding the starting points for solving the tasks which are to be decided for the coming years by the 11th SED Congress. In line with the demands of the economic strategy for further strengthening economic power, all necessary decisions were made in a foresighted manner in order to successfully continue in the long run the tested course of the main task. The directions have been and are set by the basic orientations given by Comrade Erich Honecker, particularly at the 10th Central Committee session and at the deliberations of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the Kreis leaderships of our party, at this meeting with the Secretariat of the FDJ [Free German Youth] Central Council and with the chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the National Front. All over our country they have met with a wide echo and have triggered strong stimuli for a stable and dynamic increase of economic performance.

The decisive factor is that a profound change toward comprehensive intensification has been made, the material and intellectual potential of our country has been systematically developed, and the advantages of the socialist system are more comprehensively linked with the results of the scientific-technological revolution. In this way we create the preconditions for continuing the tested political course of the party up to the threshold of the next decade and beyond.

All in all, we have made good progress in our national economy:

-- The greatest upswing to date has been achieved in the town and countryside on the basis of stable growth;

-- Speed has further increased particularly in those fields which are decisive for the future;

-- The constant high performance are linked to further improved economic results.

Today, double-figure growth rates in performance plan targets are no longer an exception. The number of combines which achieve this dynamism in net production, in the development of new technologies and products, as well as in the production of means of rationalization, and in the development and the use of robots, is steadily increasing.

There was a continued strong acceleration in the development, production, and application of microelectronics, computer technologies, and key technologies on the whole. We have also made good progress in further shaping our national economy's basis concerning raw materials and other materials, in higher refinement of raw materials and other materials, and in the economic use of materials and energy.

The GDR People Are Preparing for the 11th SED Congress With Outstanding Performances

In town and countryside excellent performances are being recorded in the large popular movement for preparing for the 11th SED Congress.

They are directed toward the overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1985 National Economic Plan and toward ensuring a favorable start for the 1986 plan. The more than 9 million members of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] are making an excellent contribution to this end. Matching word with deed all accepted pledges are fulfilled and in some cases even considerably overfulfilled. Thus, the balance of our social and particularly our economic development is enriched by valuable results, and a new large field of reserves for performance growth is being tapped more and more effectively. In this way all preconditions exist this year for achieving the highest performances to date.

This became particularly obvious in September at the control deliberations of the Central Committee with the directors general of the combines of industry, the construction sector, and the transport and communications sector, and the SED Central Committee party organizations. The detailed directions given at these deliberations for the combines concerning the acceleration and utilization of the results of science and technology are of fundamental importance. The detailed tasks set for this purpose remain the subjects of work during the next months. The basic material of this conference, the concluding speech by Comrade Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, is available to the Central Committee.

In this connection the conference's reporting on the additional pledges taken over by the combines in March this year must be pointed out. Pledges for additional net production and production of economically important products such as raw brown coal, steel, fertilizers, viscose fibres, as well as for more industrial consumer goods up to the end of the year are fulfilled and even partly overfulfilled.

The initiative of the Ernst Thaelmann youth brigade of the Regis VEB Brown Coal Combine to make a noticeable contribution to the overall strengthening of socialism by top performances is followed by working people from all sectors of the national economy. More than 175,000 work collectives and brigades worked top performance shifts under the slogan "Best performances on World Peace Day - constant performances for the 11th party congress." Now more and more collectives are turning toward making the above-average results achieved on this day the constant performance in preparing for the 11th party congress.

The FDJ is also standing in the front ranks of the large popular movement to prepare for the 11th party congress. The accounting of the economic initiatives of the FDJ carried out before the 36th anniversary of the GDR shows that the accepted annual targets were already more than 80 percent fulfilled. Up to that time more than 10,000 working places and 88 million hours working time were saved, more than M2 million were gained by the FDJ campaigns for "More Economical Use of Materials and Fodder", 3,142 industrial robots were used, almost 30,000 young working people were gained for shift work, and 436,000 metric tons of scrap and 84,000 metric tons of waste paper were delivered for the processing of secondary raw materials.

The 700 FDJ party congress projects are of great national economic significance. More than 20,000 young construction workers from all Bezirke of our Republic are active at the side of the Berlin FDJ members in the FDJ Berlin initiative -- the FDJ's most important party congress project. Good progress is also being achieved within the central youth project entitled "Natural gas pipeline"; "Electrification of railway lines;" and "chemical fibers." Youth brigades and young researcher collectives participate to a great extent in achieving top performances in the scientific-technological sphere. Thus, the tasks derived from the plans for science and technology yielded benefits totaling more than M1.5 million.

During their summer work programs student brigades attained economic results valued at M248 million. All this underscores Comrade Erich Honecker's assertion at the meeting with the secretariat of the FDJ Central Council that since the 12th parliament the youth union has made an outstanding effort to strengthen the GDR.

These and many other results achieved in all sectors of the national economy are impressive evidence of the great mobilizing force that emanates from the course of the main task of the unity of economic and social policy: the proven policy of our party is supported by the entire people. With their feats to boost the capacity of the national economy the working people are consciously and effectively contributing to the strengthening of socialism and of its peace policy.

Our party Central Committee expresses cordial gratitude for this to the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and the youth and women.

Stable and Dynamic Development of the National Economic Performance

In the period under review the Politburo regularly dealt with the implementation of the 1985 national economic plan. Produce national income up to the end of October rose 4.5 percent compared with the same period last year. All sectors of the national economy have contributed to this through a significant increase in performance and efficiency. With 80 percent, industry holds the greatest share in the growth of the national income. Ninety percent of the increase in national income results from increased labor productivity. This rose 8 percent in industry and 9.9 percent in the building industry. In this context it is extremely important that 176 centrally and bezirk-controlled combines of industry and the construction industry have stepped up the pace of enhancing labor productivity compared with the past year.

The further reduction in production input also substantially helped to boost the national income. Specific consumption of raw materials of national economic importance and other materials was reduced by 3.5 percent. The metal-processing industry reduced specific consumption of rolled steel by as much as 7 percent.

The results achieved in the socialist competition in the "Return of funds to the state -- a contribution to the national income" drive are of great value for the national economic performance increase. Up to the end of October material and financial funds valued at M 5.9 billion had been returned, particularly by enterprises in industry and the building industry, transport, communications, and agriculture, as well as by the bezirke.

The considerable progress in labor productivity and in enhancing effectiveness through a reduction in production input is clearly reflected in a high growth of net output. With an 8.6 percent increase net output in industry rose much more rapidly than in commodity production, which increased 4.5 percent. The plan lead in industry's net output was extended to M2.6 billion by the end of October. With regard to commodity output, industry supplied products valued at M2.7 billion in excess of the plan for supplies to the populace, the national economy, and for exports.

In keeping with our economic strategy we are focusing our attention on stepping up the pace of development in science and technology and on achieving a high economic effect through science and technology, first and foremost by constantly applying key technologies.

Multifaceted measures took effect in the combines in order to effectively apply, at an accelerated pace, the computer-based designing, planning, and preparation of production, combined with flexible automation, systems, application of robot technologies, and new materials.

Considerable growth rates were achieved in the manufacture of micro-electronic components. Output of optoelectronic components rose by almost 36 percent, that of monolithically integrated circuits by 33 percent. Output of industrial robots increased 24 percent compared with the past year.

The growth rate of 21.5 percent in the enterprises' own production of rationalization means should be particularly extolled. The construction of rationalization means is increasingly turning out to be an accelerator of the pace of comprehensive rationalization. At the same time, combines in which the construction of rationalization means was developed into a focus of most modern technical equipment and technology achieved the greatest progress in performance development.

On the road of intensively enlarged reproduction there was an increase in the number of combines showing a more than 10 percent rate of increase in net output and labor productivity, and which at the same time are also fulfilling all the other main targets for performance assessment such as net profits, and manufacture of consumer goods for the populace and for export.

The combines showing such an exemplary development comprise the Eisleben Mansfeld Wilhelm Peck combine; the Risa pipe combine; the Schwedt petrochemical combine; the Berlin Oberspree cable works; the Magdeburg gear and clutch works; the Karl-Marx-Stadt roller-bearing and standardized component works; the Leipzig wrapping materials works; as well as the Weisswasser Lausitz glass combine.

In the Bezirk- administered industry these comprise the Berlin means of rationalization combine; The Finsterwald wood-processing combine; the Kakerbeck vehicle building works; the Eisenberg plastic combine; and the Magdeburg Unitras combine.

The Politburo orients the ministers, director generals, our party Bezirk and Kreis leaderships and the basic organizations toward organizing the comparing of performances, assessing the experiences of these and other combines, and toward using them effectively for the further struggle for the comprehensive fulfillment of the 1985 national economic plan and for the start of the 1986 plan.

Cutting costs constitutes an important reserve for growth of the national income. Costs per M100 worth of commodity output in industry were reduced by 2.1 percent by the end of October. This indicates that in several combines efforts to cut costs and obtain profits are still inadequate and do not meet the higher standards of the new stage of the economic strategy. The Politburo emphasizes: In each combine and enterprise the struggle for a high pace of labor productivity, for more and qualitatively superior products must be even more closely linked to a systemative reduction in costs. This conforms to the decisions on the further improvement of management, planning and economic cost accounting.

All sectors of the national economy have contributed to the positive balance sheet. The working people in the building industry fulfilled the net output plan by 103.3 percent by the end of October and achieved a 9.5 percent increase compared with last year. The lead over the plan totals M515 million.

The working people in transport continued this success, above all by shifting goods transportation from road to rail and to inland navigation. The railroad transportation services rose 6.2 percent.

The material-technological base of the national economy is being modernized and expanded according to plan. By the end of October investments totaling M28.8 million in the building industry, transport, posts and telecommunications as well as environmental protection and water management. The major part of investments was used for the rationalization and modernization of the available basic assets.

A substantial part of the accumulative power of the national economy served the purpose of developing and employing key technologies such as microelectronics, robot technology, as well as computer-aided design, preparation, and control of production (CAD/CAM). Thus, we are enhancing our national economic potential and creating the prerequisites for further considerably boosting the output of high quality products for supplies to the population, for the national economy, and for exports.

In the period under review the Politburo devoted particular attention to CAD/CAM technology, to its accelerated employment on a greater national economic scale, and to the training and qualification of the leading cadres in this area and focused attention on achieving maximum national economic efficiency through comprehensive solutions by the implementers, on comprehensively utilizing our modern computer technology using office computers, on systematically preparing the introduction of this key technology, and on applying CAD/CAM solutions in each combine up to the 11th party congress.

Important Results in Deepening Socialist Economic Integration

In the period under review the Politburo paid great attention to the deepening of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries as well as the resolving of foreign trade tasks. Important work was performed to draft long-term programs for developing cooperation in science, technology, and production until the year 2000, and to conclude agreements on such programs. After the long-term program with our main partner, the USSR, was signed in early October of 1984, programs with the Hungarian People's Republic, the SR of Romania, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were signed in the period under review. They are in line with the decisions of the economic consultation of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level of June 1984.

An important step toward further deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation was taken with the coordination of the 5-year plans for the period 1986-90 between the GDR and the USSR and the other socialist countries. Specifically, the tasks to be jointly solved for the intensification of production and for the development and application of important key technologies were agreed on. The agreements comprise a volume of nearly M600 billion.

The goods exchange volume agreed on between the GDR and the USSR in connection with the plan coordination for the coming 5 years amounts to more than M380 billion, which is unprecedented on such a scope in the world.

The Politburo has repeatedly discussed questions of developing economic and scientific-technological relations with the PRC and has adopted appropriate decisions concerning this.

Proceeding from the discussions in Berlin between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Comrade Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, a long-term trade and payments agreement for the period 1986-90 was signed in July in Beijing during the visit of Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission. This agreement provides for the expansion of economic cooperation and for a substantial increase in mutual goods exchange.

The working people of the combines and foreign trade enterprises intensified their efforts to fulfill the foreign trade targets contained in the national economic plan. By the end of October the balance of trade shows a major export surplus in trade with both socialist and nonsocialist economic areas.

This year's Leipzig fall fair has again confirmed the GDR's stable position as a recognized efficient and reliable trade partner. A factor of great impotance for the extraordinarily favorable fair climate and for strengthening Leipzig's role as a leading trade center was the traditional fair tour by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and other members of the party and state leadership. A comprehensive, constructive dialogue was held with politicians and leading business representatives from 27 countries.

The Sociopolitical Program Is Being Further Comprehensively Implemented

Lasting effects emanated in the period under review from the eighth construction conference. Many new competition initiatives in the preparation for the 11th party congress helped implement the housing construction program, as the centerpiece of our party's social policy, even more successfully and effectively.

By the end of October a total of 174,014 apartments were newly built or modernized -- 7,784 apartments more than provided for in other housing conditions for 522,000 citizens have improved this year to date. The corresponding communal buildings and facilities were also constructed according to plan in the same period. Provided were 2,006 class rooms, 119 school gymnasiums, and 18,327 kindergarten and 8,458 nursery places. These figures again reflect the constant care of our socialist state for the young generation.

At the same time several hundred new jobs for physicians and over 3,000 places in sunset and nursing homes were created, which contribute to better medical care for the population and social care for senior citizens. In addition, it must be stressed that the state target for building repairs to existing apartment buildings was fulfilled at 103.4 percent and that, as compared with last year, a growth rate of 12.4 percent was achieved.

The development of the capital, Berlin, is making swift headway. The builders from all bezirke are coping responsibly with this so very important task. Together with the Berlin building workers, they are seeking to essentially increase the pace, volume, and quality of housing construction in the capital and to achieve an impressive urban architectural shaping of entire streets and surroundings and of large apartment building blocks.

With 24,995 newly built and modernized apartments, 6,326 apartments more were handed over to users in the capital by October this year than during the corresponding period of last year.

Berlin housing construction workers achieved exemplary performances, together with their cooperation partners in the Ernst Thaelmann Park youth project, in shaping this new housing and recreation area. What is being created on the former area of the old gas works in the traditional Prenzlauer Berg workers district is an urban architecturally and artistically outstanding ensemble.

Proceeding from the good results that have been achieved, the Politburo sets the target to ensure, through comprehensive housing construction, the resolving of the housing question as a social problem in the GDR by the year of 1990. Accordingly, the forces and means are to be concentrated on the key projects in the further implementation of the 1985 plan and in the thorough preparation of the 1986 plan. The improvement of housing conditions is to be primarily achieved through the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of existing housing facilities. Thus, we are increasing the sociopolitical effectiveness of comprehensive housing construction.

This requires that efforts be increased in all cities and kreise to ensure the fulfillment of the plan targets of comprehensive housing construction in line with requirements regarding location [standortgerechte Erfuellung] and to pay much more attention to the full completion of housing areas, including outside facilities [aussenanlagen]. The substantial potential of the Kreis-managed building industry for building maintenance, repair, and modernization works is to be responsibly focused on those tasks that are the most important for the well-being of the citizens and for the generation of the existing valuable building stock. Here, too, the principle applies that available means must be effectively and efficiently used and that unnecessary expenditures are to be avoided.

In the period under review the Politburo has dealt with the results of party control concerning the development of the housing stock. It gave instructions to stipulate measures to ensure that, in implementing the housing program, the housing stock be expanded, in accordance with the party decisions, with a high social effectiveness for the population. In this context the need was stressed to exert a strict control over compliance with state regulations regarding any tearing down of apartment buildings or misuse of housing facilities for other purposes.

Growing Performances Permitted Increasing Incomes and Further Improvements of Supplies for the Population

In the period under review the Politburo and the Secretariat frequently dealt with the fulfillment of the economic plan targets regarding the supplies for the population and induced a number of additional decisions for increasing commodity supplies.

By the end of October retail turnover increased 4 percent overall -- 5 percent for industrial commodities and 3 percent for essential and nonessential foods and beverages. In accordance with the increased performances in the economy, net money incomes of the population went up 3.5 percent by the end of October. The great confidence of the citizens in the tested policy of our party was also reflected by the growth in savings deposits. They went up M2.8 billion during this period.

As regards basic consumer goods, the high consumption level was continuously ensured. Turnovers of a number of groups of commodities continued to rise. It suffices to point out that we reached international top marks this year with a per capita consumption of 96 kilos of meat and 15.9 kilos of butter.

There were also substantial consumption increases regarding dairy products, fruits and vegetables, chocolate products, coffee, and many other commodities. Thus, our table was well stocked, and this will remain so.

The increase in the production of high-quality consumer goods is also noteworthy. Thus, M26.8 billion-worth of newly developed consumer goods were produced by the industry and building industry combines by the end of October -- M4.6 billion more than during the same period last year.

In this connection the Politburo pays tribute to the initiatives of the working people in combines and enterprises, who are making an important contribution to the expansion of the supply with a high degree of innovations and large numbers of units. Here we have to point to such combines as the Mansfeld Wilhelm Pieck combine in Eisleben, the household appliances combine, the Bitterfeld chemical combine, and the Hosiery combine.

Compared with last year the supply of products such as radio cassette recorders increased to 143 percent, color TV sets to 131 percent, freezers to 112 percent, residential light fixtures to 111 percent, children's shoes to 114 percent, and toys to 106 percent.

Concerning textiles, particularly clothes, the goods supply has increased and the range of goods has become more attractive. The supply of children's clothes increased to 113 percent, clothes for young people to 113 percent, knitted outer wear for adults to 119 percent, working clothes and vocational clothes to 115 percent, and textile floor coverings to 111 percent.

In general the supply of consumer goods to the population is joined with a further improvement of the utility properties of the products, even though sometimes a few wishes have not yet been fulfilled, particularly concerning the quality of the products and the supply of spare parts.

In order to lastingly ensure in the future the high level achieved in the supply, it is necessary to supply the commodities envisaged by the plan to the full extent and in a structure appropriate for the demand, and to make them effective for the supply by close cooperation and well-organized collaboration. Great efforts are currently being undertaken everywhere in order to ensure a good supply for the holidays and to manage the transition to the year 1986 with high results also in trade.

The yardstick for the activities of the local state organs, of the production and trade enterprises is that the positive results of our economic and social policy are visible for every citizen in every town and village in the daily supply, particularly through the reliable work of the trade enterprises. Tapping further reserves for the immediate improvement of the supply remains the most important task in preparation for our 11th party congress. The Politburo considers this as a wholly political task.

Comrades, until the end of October the VEB's of the local supply economy reached a growth of 4.3 percent in services and repairs for the population. The Politburo confirmed measures for the further improvement of the supply to the population with services and repairs. In this connection an important role is played by cooperative and private craftsmen, who account for more than two-thirds of all repairs and services for the population. The stipulations correspond with our tested alliance policy, stimulate the further increase in performance, and promote rationalization in cooperative and private craft. Here the proposals submitted by the friendly parties were taken into consideration.

Considerable reserves for an increase in performance are to be tapped by the comprehensive promotion of private craftsmen and tradesmen -- particularly by supplying means of rationalization, granting loans and tax and other concessions, the unbureaucratic granting of tradesman's licenses, and especially by even closer cooperation with service combines.

Proceeding from the continuously increasing amount of durable industrial consumer goods in households as well as the requirements of modernization and maintenance according to plan of the basic assets of the economy, the Politburo decided on measures for improving management, planning, and economic accounting in the field of production and supply of spare parts. They are directed at increasing the production of spare parts and accessories in general at a much faster rate and to use the available capacities in such a way that the demand for spare parts is met punctually and in the required assortment.

To Ensure a Smooth Plan Start With High Performances in the Year of the 11th Party Congress

Preparation of the 1986 national economic plan is carried out with the active participation of the trade unions as a definite part of great popular discussion for the 11th SED Party Congress. More than 86 percent of the working people from all fields of economy and social life participated in the democratic popular discussion on plan targets and measures to fulfill them. More than 2.2 million working people took the floor. More than 735,000 proposals, bits of information, and critical remarks were submitted. They were aimed at a further increase in performance by intensification as well as improving working and living conditions. All this information, the proposals, and the critical remark must be carefully analyzed and must be subject to party control.

In the 1986 national economic plan by the Politburo and the Council of Ministers, for the first time, combines and enterprises received the state plan targets for the first year of the new 5-year plan already at the beginning of October. This has created favorable conditions for organizing cooperation relations between combines and enterprises in time and for classifying the plan tasks for departments and brigades.

In line with the decisions of the Politburo and the Council of Ministers, leaders of state and economy, the Bezirk and Kreis leaderships, and the party organizations are oriented toward making all efforts until the last day of the year in order to:

-- implement the 1985 national economic plan and to purposefully surpass it day after day and decade after decade;

-- conscientiously fulfill the accepted pledges;

-- ensure a good plan start in the transition to the new 5-year plan.

Thus, it is necessary to stabilize the good results achieved to date and to strengthen the starting positions for the further dynamic development of the national economy in the year of the 11th party congress.

Utilizing the Advantages of Socialism Even More for Managing the Scientific-Technological Revolution

During the period under review considerable results have been achieved due to scientific and technological measures. Up to the end of October 4,100 new products, methods, and technologies were introduced into production.

The top products, which were integrated into production from the beginning of the year, created the preconditions to manufacture products to the amount of M18 billion this year, with higher labor productivity even more scientific-technological top performances.

More than ever before, today progress in all fields of the national economy and the benefits and insights provided by science and technology are being speedily made effective in economic growth. Fundamental and far-reaching importance is therefore accorded to the uniting and mutual interlacing of the potentials of research and development in the industrial combines and the Academy of Sciences.

To this end the Politburo has taken some basic decisions. In particular, the "Concept for the Long-term Development of Scientific, Mathematical, and Technological Basic Research in the Sphere of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of University and Technical School Matters for the 1986-1990 Period and Beyond That Up to the Year 2000" has to be pointed out. This creates essential preconditions and new possibilities to put science as a productive force in the service of extensive intensification of the national economy.

The long-term development of basic research is aimed at achieving a scientific lead which makes it possible to reach important innovations and top performances in significant fields of the national economy, such as in key technologies, which can be utilized with high economic results.

This particularly applies to microelectronics, modern computer technology and information processing which is developing on this basis, communications technology, automatic construction and production preparation, flexible automatic manufacturing systems, new processing technologies, new materials, biotechnology, and the creation of closed material cycles. The complexity and mutual dependence of key technologies require a considerably intensified cooperation of all participating scientific disciplines and a long-term oriented basic research in order to achieve breakthroughs in technology and technological processes. Now it is important to put down the details of these main directions of the concept in the 5-year plan for basic research in close cooperation with the combines and in line with the CEMA complex program.

At the same time the Politburo decided on measures for the shaping of economic relations between the industrial combines and the institutions of the Academy of Sciences and the universities. This brings about close relations between production and science on the basis of binding contracts and makes their mutual interlacing at a high level economically effective. All fundamental conditions are created in order to jointly tackle and solve -- in fruitful scientific cooperation -- the tasks of basic research which lead us to top performances in science and technology.

Proceeding from the good experiences of a successful research cooperation existing many years between the Jena Carl Zeiss combine and the Jena Friedrich Schiller University, for example, in the future generally long-term coordination contracts will be concluded for shaping cooperation as a whole as well as performance contracts for individual research tasks. A decision has been laid down to incorporate research cooperation in the plans for science and technology of the combines and in the 5-year plan for basic research of the Academy of Sciences and of the institutions of higher learning.

In the future the financing of research work by the combines will be tied to the contractually fixed performance based on agreed upon prices. In doing so it is not only the financing and material incentives of research that are important, but the supply of the most modern equipment up to exchanges of cadres as well. Tasks-related performance bonuses in addition to salaries must be gradually introduced, as envisaged in industry, in order to enhance the scientists' personal material interest in high creative performances.

The Politburo adopted measures to promote the manufacture of new economically effective products. These measures are aimed at creating a much stronger material incentive, with the objective of shaping the replacement of products as to boost economic utility and to further accelerate this replacement. Through the improved adjustment of prices of industrial goods both the manufacturers and users will derive greater benefits from introducing such new products which are distinguished by high quality and low cost. Price deductions, however, will be applied for the manufacture of outdated products which involve an excessive consumption of materials and power.

The adjustment of industrial prices will be perfected in this direction. In the future the manufacturers will be economically more effectively interested in bringing to bear scientific-technological findings more swiftly on the production and in the manufacturing of new products in great quantities. At the same time pressure to cut costs will be intensified. This purpose is also served by mandatory norm targets for reducing expenditure per utility unit in the tasking work books.

Proceeding from the tasks set at our earlier Central Committee session, the Politburo has approved a system for the regular verification of the granted quality marks. It is the concern of this decision to base the work of all scientific-technological institutions in the combines and enterprises, the Academy of Sciences, and institutions of higher learning on performance targets with international top standards. The pertinent decision set forth that in the future, when awarding the "A" quality mark and the rating "top design," concurrently with the quality-determining scientific-technological, qualitative, and design performance data, first and foremost the economic progress concerning the input of material, power, and work time will be fully considered. The standard achieved by leading international products will be the yardstick. Quality marks will now be awarded for limited periods. A validation period of at most 2 years has been fixed as a general rule. The validation period for fashion goods will be limited to the pertinent season. Mark-ons of 2 percent to prices will be granted to materially stimulate the material production of products with the "Q" quality sign or with the "top design" rating.

A general verification was carried out in keeping with these criteria in the past few months. The available results revealed that the overwhelming majority of the products awarded the quality marks have well stood the comparison with international top standards with respect to quality, design, and economy. They were once more awarded the quality marks. What is to be stressed in this context is the exemplary research and development activity, which is determined by high creative performances, in such combines as the Jena VEB Carl Zeiss combine, the electric machinery building combine, and the tool combine. They are performing scientific-technological work which is consistently oriented toward the demanding quality and cost indexes of internationally leading products.

For Stable Supplies of Power and Fuels

In the period under review the Politburo studied in detail the basic problems related to the development of the power industry. In doing so it was able to proceed from the successful work of the miners and power industry workers, from their outstanding achievements in the socialist industry. By the end of October the lead over the plan was increased in the extraction of brown coal up to 18.0 million tons, of sifted coal to 4.3 million tons; of brown coal briquettes to 796,000 tons, and of overburden up to 37.2 million cubic meters.

It was possible on this basis to provide stable supplies to the populace and at the same time to exceed the stipulated targets for stockpiling. Deliveries of briquettes to the populace for delivery. It now is particularly important to eliminate on a short-term basis the still existing differences in stockpiling in the regions and enterprises and to constantly and punctually continue the stipulated substitution measures to safeguard an always stable supply of briquettes.

The Politburo adopted the required provisions to safeguard secure supplies of power to the economy and populace in the winter half of the year. The combines and enterprises, the central and regional state organs were enjoined to scrupulously prepare themselves for the winter and to create all the required prerequisites for steadily continuing the dynamic performance development of the national economy under any weather conditions and to provide stable supplies to the population.

Outstanding Results of Our Party's Agricultural Policy

Under party leadership the collectives of the cooperatives, state farms, and the other state-owned agricultural enterprises, evaluating the 10th Central Committee session, have developed many new initiatives in preparation for the 11th party congress.

The excellent results of our socialist agriculture graphically prove what a great mobilizing effect the party's economic strategy also has in implementing our agricultural policy. The solid alliance between the workers class and cooperative peasants, the deep confidence of our peasants in the policy of our party, in their socialist state -- these are the stable, lasting foundations for even greater achievements for the strengthening of our republic.

At the great rally on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform in Potsdam, Comrade Erich Honecker expressed the great respect for the creative initiative of the cooperative peasants and the achievements accomplished in this context. This, in turn, has touched off new activities and considerations, has strengthened the pride in the past achievements, and has deepened the will to tap the existing reserves for further growth of yields and efficiency even more comprehensively.

The fact deserves particular acknowledgement that it was possible this year to substantially exceed the targets set forth by the 10th party congress in both plant and animal production. The contribution of agriculture to a good balance sheet of our national economy has gained considerably more weight.

It was possible to supply our population and industry with agricultural products in keeping with the plan -- which is an essential component of the main task -- to an even greater extent from agriculture's own produce.

This year 11.6 million tons of grain were harvested. This involves another increase compared with the maximum crop last year and is tantamount to a per hectare yield of 46 decitons. According to earlier calculations, the average yield per hectare totals 49.6 decitons in terms of grain units. A good result was also obtained for potatoes. For the first time 256 decitons per hectare were harvested. The targets fixed until 31 October were considerably exceeded, with 1.1 million tons of vegetables and 764,000 tons of fruit.

The plans for animal products have so far been considerably overfulfilled this year. Thus, by 31 October 6.4 million tons of milk (389,000 tons more than planned), 2 million tons of cattle for slaughtering (50,600 tons more than planned), and 4.213 million eggs (50 million more than planned) were produced.

The fact is of a fundamental significance for these great successes of our agricultural policy that the greatest performance to date was achieved with a substantially more effective use of funds. Hence, the turn toward a comprehensive intensification has also been accomplished in agriculture. The utilization of qualitative growth factors has now become the established form of intensification.

The creative initiative of the cooperative peasants and workers of socialist agriculture paid off. The stability of the socialist production relations and progress in consolidating the LPG's and state farms as well as their cooperation had a favorable impact on the dynamic of economic growth in agriculture.

The increase in yields and performances this year, first and foremost in the best cooperatives and enterprises, demonstrated all that can be achieved if new findings of science and technology are used consistently. The first few experiences in using microelectronics and enterprise-related computer technology and biotechnology, above all of the biological control of processes, illustrate that high national economic effects can be achieved this way. The available research results also confirm that the key technologies are increasingly shaping the production processes in agriculture, forestry, and the food industry more and more and that they make possible a highly productive utilization of biological resources.

The long-term orientation toward the intensification of grain production and the systematic reduction of grain imports has proved its worth. The Central Committee Secretariat dealt with an assessment of what has been achieved in this field.

While the average yield per hectare in the period 1976-80 was still only 53.8 decitons, it will rise to 41.3 on average, especially in the last 2 years, as an example of how maximum yields in different locations can be achieved not accidentally but systematically. Already 17 Kreise, mostly with better quality soil, have achieved average yields of between 60 and 68.5 decitons per hectare; 13 LPG's [Agricultural Producer Cooperative] and state farms with a total area of 30,000 hectares, achieved a yield of between 70 and 75 decitons per hectare. Even in locations with soil rating of 25-30 and with rye cultivation predominant, a number of LPG's and state farms proved the objectively existing possibility of further increasing grain production, with yields per hectare of 45-50 decitons.

Now it is necessary to effectively support those LPG's and state farms which have not yet reached the optimal yield level obtainable at their particular location. Reserves for this exist both on better soils and in regions where rye cultivation is predominant. Especially regarding the intensification of rye cultivation, we are reckoning with a creative contribution by experts with practical experience, by scientists, and primarily by the young innovators.

From the requirement of obtaining higher grain yield there naturally result claims for delivery of new higher quality machinery by the agricultural machinery industry and likewise for deliveries by the agrochemical industry.

The decisions of the Politburo to perfect management, planning, and cost accounting; to further deepen cooperation relations; to stimulate material interestedness and the agricultural price reform have proved to be most effective.

With the new industrial and agricultural prices that will go into effect as of 1986, the task has been set for the enterprises to themselves absorb part of the higher costs for advance industrial deliveries by lowering their prime cost. Cost planning in the LPG enterprise plan, work with cost norm targets down to the brigades, and strict cost control at all management levels in agriculture and the state management need to be paid greater attention. To this end the guideline for implementing material interestedness in high production performances and high effectiveness in the LPG's, the horticultural producer cooperatives and the cooperative institutions is to be even more purposefully utilized. By applying objective assessment standards and enterprise product and net product performance plan targets regarding the increase in hours funds, the material interestedness in high performances and declining specific expenditures is strongly stimulated.

Our agricultural policy aimed at the all-round strengthening of the LPG and state farms (crop and livestock production) as basic units of agricultural production and at further consolidating their juridical independence and economic self-responsibility along with a further deepening of cooperation, has proved its worth. We have reached a development stage which permits and requires all cooperation councils of LPG's and state farms (crop and livestock production) to take over economic management functions at the beginning of next year. However, this requires intensive support by the party and state organs and conscientious political guidance over a considerable period of time.

The mastery of management, planning, and cost accounting at the level of cooperation, in line with the model cooperation agreement, requires higher qualifications. To this end experiences that have meanwhile been gathered in numerous cooperative undertakings are to be analyzed and generalized. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that the agriculture and food industry councils attached to the Kreis councils take the application of science and technology firmer into their hands. All partners involved in the uniform reproduction process -- the LPG's, state farms, and their cooperative institutions such as interfirm building organizations and amelioration cooperatives as well as the Kreis agricultural machinery pools -- are to be included in resolving these tasks.

The decisive aspect is that cooperative peasants and workers be, in good time, well prepared and qualified for every step of societal development, as well as every step of economic and scientific-technological advancement. Here the societal organizations in the cooperatives and villages, the trade unions, the Peasants Mutual Aid Association, the Socialist Youth Association, and the scientific societies are to play a still more active role.

The Central Committee Secretariat has dealt with a report on the societal and economic development of the agricultural-industrial associations.

The task was set to further develop the agricultural-industrial associations with a view to increasing their production and effectiveness by utilizing their potentials for efficient management and broad application of scientific-technological progress. This requires primarily the coordination of the forces and means of all partners, a broader democratic codetermination of the cooperative peasants in utilizing their own regional resources, and a better, jointly coordinated implementation of the reproduction tasks.

The dynamic development of agricultural performance is and remains inseparably linked with the improvement of working and living conditions in the LPG's and state farms, with beautifying the villages, and with the development of a vivid intellectual-cultural life. This complies with the principle of the unity of economic and social policy. The gratifying development which results from this has been expressed in a convincing manner by the multifarious activities in the villages on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the land reform. In this context, let me also mention the substantially increased achievements of the Association of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, which was so convincingly demonstrated at their Erfurt display.

In the coming year, too, the increase of yields continues to be the most important agricultural task. This course is mapped out by the targets of the national economic plan. Their fulfillment requires the concentration of all forces on further improving soil fertility by the comprehensive utilization of all intensification factors. By consistently utilizing the experiences of the best in applying the latest findings of science and technology, it is possible to stabilize the overall crop yield achieved in 1985 and to further increase it along with the processing development.

This also requires the constant expansion of the irrigated area, primarily by simple measures and utilization of local reserves. More attention needs to be paid to creating the necessary material-technological prerequisites.

In order to ensure the growth in meat production provided for in the plan, it is primarily necessary to increase the fattening performance rate per animal. Reserves can be used in breeding, if the quality of coarse fodder is improved and green land utilization is intensified. In addition, favorable economic regulations will go into effect, together with the continuation of the agricultural price reform, with the beginning of next year, which will provide a major incentive for cattle fattening.

Our country's food industry is facing the task of producing markedly more high quality products in line with the growing demand. We expect the enterprises in the meat processing and dairy products sector to increase the supply of meat and high-fat cheeses to the market, primarily through the rationalization of slaughterhouses and the meat processing capacities, as well as by expanding cheese production.

The working people in forestry have again proved to be reliable partners of our national economy by their punctual deliveries of raw timber in the required assortments, by quickly reacting to special requirements of the wood industry, and by their supplies to the population. Systematic afforestation, comprehensive work in regions affected by wind and snow damages, and a further easing of the effects of environmental burdens are creating favorable conditions for the preservation of our forests. The achievements of many citizens from town and countryside in forestry deserve a special tribute. Good results were achieved in raising the production of consumer goods in the forestry sector.

The Politburo has approved a concept for the management of GDR forests and directives for using the raw timber production in the years 1986 to 1990. This concept is aimed at making the yield from our forests more secure by improving the fostering and health care of trees as well as by ensuring order and cleanliness in forests, at intensifying raw timber production, at better utilizing raw timber, and at improving the input-output ratio.

III. To Further Strengthen the Socialist State Power -- Perfecting Socialist Democracy

In the period under review, the Politburo and the Secretariat discussed fundamental questions of further strengthening socialist democracy and of the main direction of the development of the state in shaping the developed socialist society. The Politburo took a stance on the preparation for and implementation of the People's Chamber, Berlin City Assembly, and Bezirk Assembly elections. In compliance with the constitution and the GDR elect on law, it submits to the 11th session of the Central Committee the proposal to call the elections for 8 June 1986.

The long-term preparation for the elections is fully characterized by the 11th SED Party Congress. They are an important highlight in the further development of our socialist society immediately after the party congress and serve the continuation of the great popular discussion on the basic questions of our time and the popular movement for the overall strengthening of our socialist fatherland. The decision taken by the Politburo orients toward detailed ideopolitical work, the timely and qualified preparation of the cadres, and the tested cooperation with all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front.

During the review period, tasks for improving the activities of the organs of our socialist state power were dealt with frequently. Emphasis was put on the orientation toward the fact that a state leadership, close to life, aimed at the exact implementation of the national economic plan and, always taking into account the daily problems of the citizens, makes a decisive contribution to further deepening the close, trustful relationship between party and people.

This concern is given its due by the law on the local election assemblies which became effective in September. It is aimed at linking even more effectively central management and planning with the initiatives of the people's masses on the basis of democratic centralism. The leadership by the state, oriented toward the interests of the people, creates favorable preconditions for developing socialist democracy in all fields of life and further increasing its social power. Comprehensive work is done to make citizens participate more, and also more noticeably, in working out, deciding upon, and implementing the national economic plan and other state tasks. The local state organs' own responsibility is systematically developed. Thus, democratic centralism in the dialectic unity of its two sides more and more demonstrates itself to be an essential part of our constructive policy, which is aimed at the overall development of the creative energies of the people.

The law on local elected assemblies promotes the commitment of the citizens to their socialist homeland and helps the delegates meet their responsibility even better. The law creates more leeway for the people's own initiative and for tapping performance reserves for the benefit of the people.

Progress is evident in socialist teamwork, organized according to plan, between the local state organs and the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, which taps regional reserves for the increase in performance in the national economy as well as for the further improvement of the living and housing conditions of the working people. Regional rationalization makes a decisive contribution to tackling more and more technically ambitious solutions. The aid given to small and medium-size enterprises proves itself to be particularly useful.

Local elected assemblies and councils, particularly in towns and villages, should more consistently seize their rights and duties stipulated by law, for a communal policy close to citizens interests. Their possibilities to influence all sides of social life, including order and security, the commodity supply to and care for the citizens, and services, which actually result in the well-being of the people in their home town, have considerably increased.

As daily life shows, not everywhere are improvements made fast enough with the available means and possibilities. Party and state organs have to draw basic conclusions from the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat regarding the report of the Bischofswerda Kreis to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The speedy and responsible reaction to problems concerning the population is the main issue.

The local state organs bear high responsibility for the use and maintenance of the steadily increasing housing stock. Housing facilities misused for other purposes have to be brought back to their intended use. Realistic analyses concerning the real degree of use of available housing facilities, support of voluntary exchange of apartments, and public work with housing assignment plans have proved themselves for fulfilling this responsibility in an increasingly better way as envisaged by the new Council of Ministers regulation on housing assignment.

It is a lively expression of our socialist democracy that more and more citizens are responsibly participating with advice and deeds in solving state tasks. Therefore, it is particularly serious if individual heads and staff workers of state organs still react with empty promises, appeasement, or the excuse of objective difficulties to justified concerns of citizens instead of organizing speedy changes. The great trust of the citizens in our state must be justified day by day. The implementation of the law on local elected assemblies is therefore an issue of particular attention and support for our entire party, the leading party organs, and all basic organizations.

Important experiences for the further strengthening of the state power and the improvement of socialist democracy are provided by the recent GDR Conference on Political and Legal Science.

With the guideline for preparing and carrying out the elections of the commissions and people's control committees of the Worker and Peasant Inspectorate (ABI) from 20 January to 10 March 1986, the Central Committee Secretariat put down stipulations aimed at further increasing the effectiveness of control activities. The social contribution of the 260,000 voluntary people's inspectors of the ABI to implement the decisions of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers is held in high esteem by our party as an important element of our socialist democracy.

Significant Results in Protecting the Socialist Fatherland

At the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, particularly in the report of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, the great tasks to be solved under current conditions to defend peace and protect socialism became evident. Our party and people, the National People's Army, and the other protection and security organs will continue to honorably fulfill all their duties within the framework of the socialist defense coalition. This was affirmed once again by Comrade Erich Honecker during his meeting with the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces, which held its regular session from 12 to 14 November 1985 in Berlin.

On the path toward the 11th party congress the members of the National People's Army, the GDR border troops, the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of the Interior, the worker's militia, the customs authority, and the civil defense are worthily joining in the mass initiative of the workers class and all working people for the political, economic, and military strengthening of the GDR.

Under the slogan "Soldier's deed -- 11th party congress; at any time ready for action for peace and socialism," the comrades of the National People's Army achieve exemplary feats in the socialist competition. The visit of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, to units of the air force-air defense troops and his speech before graduates of the military academies were, for the members of the National People's Army and all protection and security organs, an incentive for high performances in training and in combat readiness and an expression of the particular concern of the party for the socialist national defense.

The guidelines given by Comrade Erich Honecker determined the contents of the party discussions with the Communists and enhanced the trust in the party and in its Central Committee. This is reflected in the demanding fighting programs of the SED basic organizations for the year of the 11th party congress.

The leading party organs, the party organizations, all Communists in the armed forces undertake great efforts to fulfill the tasks resulting from the Politburo decision of 11 June 1985 regarding the report of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, with the initiative of all army members and border soldiers. The focal point is the intensification of party influence on all sides of military life.

The minister of national defense presented to Comrade Erich Honecker the first copy of the book "Army for Peace and Socialism; History of the GDR National People's Army." This historical work convincingly reflects the continuity of our party's military policy, the always reliable fulfillment of alliance duties within the socialist defense coalition by the GDR and its armed forces.

The members of the army and the border soldiers proved in all fields of combat their high readiness for action and their determination to loyally and conscientiously follow any order of the worker-peasant government for the welfare of the people and the securing of peace. The troop exercises which were carried out yielded good and very good results while meeting increased requirements. The duty-alert system, combat services [Gefechtsdienst], and the securing of the national border were reliably guaranteed at any time. This good balance was emphasized by the command conference in the Ministry of National Defense at the end of the training year.

With great dedication the members of the Ministry of State Security are accomplishing high performances for guaranteeing national security and for unveiling and thwarting the imperialist plans and intrigues directed against socialism and peace.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the German People's Police and members of the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior have once more reaffirmed their resolve, in trustful cooperation with the working people, to fulfill their class assignment at any time. The great appreciation that was expressed by awarding them the Karl Marx Order and the honorary banner of the SED Central Committee constitutes an obligation for them to attain higher performances for public order and security, and the reliable protection of worker-peasant rule.

Through the excellent results in the quest for the best and in the championships of the fifth military Spartacus games of the Society for Sports and Technology [GST] in Halle were proof of the increased capacity of the GST and FDJ members, as well as their readiness to contribute, through personal deeds, to the securing of peace and the protection of socialism.

Over the past few weekends the workers militia successfully completed the 1985-86 training year with inspections in all units. The Politburo thanks all fighters, junior commanders, and commanders for the high readiness for action displayed by them.

IV. Activities in All Social Sectors in Preparation for the 11th Party Congress

Deepening the comradely cooperation with the friendly parties and the mass organizations is and remains a firm principle of our party's alliance policy. The proven tradition of discussing all major problems of domestic and foreign policy development in an open-minded debate with our alliance partners was continued. This was again expressed in the trustful exchange of views between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the National Front on 1 November 1985. The participants in the conference welcomed the outcome of the session of the Political Consultative Committee and drew final conclusions for the common tasks in the further preparations for the 11th SED Congress. They stressed, that, among the citizens of all GDR classes and strata, regardless of their social origin, their concept of the world and religious beliefs, the Sofia documents promote the readiness to contribute with high performances to the strengthening of socialism and the consolidation of peace.

Trustful Alliance Policy Will Be Continued

During the meeting Erich Honecker appreciated the significant initiatives of the social forces cooperating in the GDR's National Front. This reflects the firm relationship of confidence in the SED's policy. He expressed gratitude to the chairmen of the German Peasants' League, the CDU, the liberal democratic party of Germany, and the National Democratic Party of Germany for a great number of proposals and suggestions submitted to him at the behest of their members in the course of the popular debate of the 11th party congress.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its existence, our Republic's parties and mass organizations working within the democratic bloc reaffirmed their will to purposefully continue the alliance policy with the SED which has been successful for many years. The 40th anniversaries of the founding of the CDU and of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany were marked by the active assertion of joint social responsibility.

The citizens' initiative "Beautify our towns and villages -- join in" took another upswing. The best result to date were achieved in particular in the maintenance and repair of apartments and in the collection of waste materials in households in the course of 1985. Thanks to the citizens' industriousness and the close collaboration between the National Front Committee, the people's representation, state organs, and other social forces, it was possible to achieve visible results in beautifying the appearance of the towns and villages. To use one's own strength to put things in order that are not yet in order, to not tolerate any shortcomings, to increasingly enlist all citizens in solving social tasks in the region, all this increasingly determines the activity of the National Front committees.

Combat Alliance Between Party and FDJ Consolidated

The close militant alliance beween our party and the FDJ was again demonstrated at the meeting between our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and the secretaries of the FDJ Central Council on 30 September 1985. Basic problems related to preparing the 11th party congress and youth policy were discussed in a trustful atmosphere. The youth initiatives in the "FDJ Ernst Thaelmann Drive" show what a great response the statements by Comrade Erich Honecker at this meeting have elicited among the young generation, and how they inspire youth's thirst for deeds and creative vigor.

Millions of boys and girls are participating in the current popular debate with an open mind and keen interest. The contribution of the young generation in the socialist mass competition is examplary. The "Best performances on world peace day -- continuing performances for the 11th party congress" initiative, sponsored by the 12th FDJ parliament has met with a broad response in the combine and enterprises. The creative aspirations of the young generation to attain maximum performance were graphically shown recently at the 28th Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and at the Ninth Central Display of Achievements of the Students and Young Scientists. The ability of young innovators and inventors, is particularly evident in the 1,480 exhibits which are based on future-oriented technologies and for which 639 patents were registered. Numerous exhibits were worked out by students and young scientists within the framework of the research cooperation between the combines and academy institutions, universities, and colleges.

We expect the leadership of the party, FDJ, and of the other responsible organs to comprehensibly evaluate the Central fair of the masters of tomorrow and the Central Display of the Achievements of Students and young scientists. It is important to enlist even more FDJ members and other young people solving demanding tasks, to form additional FDJ young researcher' collectives for the accelerated solution of key tasks, and to effectively use the exhibits and ensure their follow-up utilization. Talented young innovators and inventors should be encouraged even more purposefully.

A high readiness for achievement and good economic results are also typical of this year's work programs of the FDJ students brigades in which more than 60,000 students participated. The Central Committee Secretariat heard a report on the course of the student summer work programs and appreciated the results. Stipulations were made for the employment of FDJ students in the coming year. In September 185,000 youths began their apprenticeships. Thus once more, a high-level vocational training is being provided to each school graduated. We support the aspirations of the FDJ, together with the FDGB, the teachers and vocational instructors, to fashion the apprenticeship period so as to enable the apprentices to increasingly engage in creative activities and at the same time assume greater responsibilities.

During the summer more than two million boys and girls participated in organized vacational activities. Tens of thousands of FDJ members of secondary schools were able to stand the test in camps for recreation and work and in FDJ student brigades and to experience interesting vacation days in collectives.

In late August the forum of FDJ actives of secondary schools discussed the further contribution of students to the preparations for the party congress. The Central Committee Secretariat approved the proposal of the FDJ Central Council and Ministry of Public Education for holding the central "Festival of study" in our capital from 12 to 15 May 1986. The long-term preparation for this display of student achievements will help to make life in the pioneer friendships groups and FDJ basic branches even more meaningful and interesting and further encourage the aspirations to achieve.

The exchange of children and youth with the Polish People's Republic was once again a great demonstration of friendship. A total of 300,000 young citizens of our countries participated in this exchange. The FDJ and the Polish Youth Associations, with the support of the trade unions, the Ministry of Public Education, the state organs and of many industrious helpers provided unforgettable experiences in recreation and joint work. The Politburo appreciated the results. The exchange will be continued on the same scale in 1986.

The FDJ successfully participated in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. The conference of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in our capital on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the meeting between Erich Honecker and leading representatives of democratic world youth proved the respect of democratic world youth for the GDR's peace policy, for the achievements of the FDJ, and for the internationalist attitude of its members.

In our party elections specific decisions on the further implementation of our youth policy tasks will also be made. These tasks should always focus on helping the FDJ to always prove its worth as an assistant and militant reserve for our party. The great interest of youth in the multifaceted and sometimes complicated problems of our domestic and foreign policy obliges all communists to answer young people's questions in daily talks convincingly and in a way that is close to life.

Top Performances of Our Sportsmen

The members of the socialist-sports organization participated with great vigor in the party congress preparations. New sports groups, sections, training groups, and teams emerged everywhere.

The basis of the German Gymnasts and Sports Association (DTSB) and the opportunities for regular sports activities expanded. The DTSB Presidium was able to submit to the Politburo an impressive interim balance sheet on the "11th party congress sports relay" on the occasion of the GDR national holiday.

Our sportswomen and sportsmen achieved great performances at world and European championships. They won 29 gold, 32 silver, and 23 bronze medals in the olympic summer sports disciplines. The citizens of our republic received with particular pleasure the news of the impressive victory of the GDR's national women's field and track team at this year's World Cup contest in Canberra. Young sportsmen did not lag behind their paragons either. Our young sportswomen and sportsmen won 44 gold, 27 silver, and 21 bronze medals at junior world and European championships.

The Central Committee Secretariat received a report on the competitions and events at the 10th children's and youth Sparatacus games in the GDR in summer sports disciplines. A total of 10,500 boys and girls made the Spartacus games an inspiring display of the achievements of our children in youth sports. The Secretariat focuses attention on thoroughly evaluating the findings and experiences of the Spartacus games in all Kreise and on drawing the proper conclusions for the further development of childrens' and youth sports, as well as for strengthening the basis of competitive sports among members of the young generation. In doing so, maximum attention must be devoted to the communist education of sportsmen, to the constant perfection of their instruction as far as training methods are concerned, to developing a trustful atmosphere at the training centers and to the qualifications of the trainers.

Women Declare Their Affinity With Our Policy

The readiness to accomplish good deeds for the well-being of the people and for ensuring peace also resulted in greater activities of the German Women's League (DFD) in city residential areas and villages. Women from all circles of the population thus displayed their affinity with our party policy. Our state's domestic and foreign policy found the unreserved approval of women in almost 5 million family talks as well as at 79,940 public women's meetings and political, economic, and social forums. With 13.3 million work hours the DFD members worked 13.3 million hours on the beautification of residential areas, children's institutions and playgrounds above all, and helped in cultivation and harvesting work in agriculture. All this constitutes a useful and praiseworthy contribution of the women's organization to the preparation of our 11th party congress.

Comrades, the elections in the GDR's consumer cooperatives were entirely marked by the growing participation of their own 4.5 million members and staff workers and of many thousands of honorary officials in the successful preparation of the 11th party congress. They reaffirmed the determination of the working people of cooperative trade and production enterprises to contribute in a committed manner to the implementation of the policy of the main task by achieving high daily performances in supplying the population, particularly in the countryside.

The Central Committee Secretariat heard a report of the Urania presidium on the development of popular scientific-propaganda since the 10th party congress, on holding the elections in the Urania society, and on the preparations for its eighth congress. It is an indication of the increased effect of popular scientific activities that since the 10th party congress almost 1.9 million events with more than 58 million visitors took place involving issues of domestic and foreign policy, and social, natural, and technical sciences.

According to the stipulations of the Secretariat, the leadership of the party organizations should actively support the elections in the membership groups, Kreise and Bezirke in order to ensure that Urania's potential in disseminating the scientific world outlook in lectures and in appearances on their members in the press, and on radio and television is realized even more effectively.

V. Important Upsurge of Intellectual Cultural Life -- New Initiatives in Education, Science and Culture

The teachers, educators and adult education officials have also worthily joined the popular debate on the 11th party congress. Their initiatives focus on training and educating our youth in such a way that it will make its proper contribution to the strengthening of socialism and peace in unity of word and deed.

Following the decision of the Central Committee Politburo, conferences of public education aktivs took place for the ideopolitical preparation for the 1985-1986 academic year, at which the first secretaries of SED Kreis leaderships discussed questions of domestic and foreign policy. These conferences were an impressive declaration of the teachers' loyalty to our party's policy. The party atmosphere of these deliberations, continued in party meetings, sessions of the pedagogical councils, and trade union meetings, has characterized the course of the academic year up to now. The teachers' creative movement for high quality in their daily work experienced a new upswing in the personal talks and the party elections. The great demands resulting from the new stage of social development for the training and education of young people place higher requirements on the fighting strength of the basic organizations in public education institutions.

The creative climate and the responsible cooperation of teachers and educators in the further implementation of the party's school policy is promoted by the intensive, imaginative, and concrete work of comrades in the pedagogical collectives.

Following the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat a work conference of the Ministry of Education on the topic "SED School Policy and the Increasing Demands on Teachers in General and Teachers at Pedagogical Colleges" took place on 15 and 16 November, 1985. The concluding speech was held by Comrade Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. More than 600 participants -- teachers, teachers at pedagogical colleges, students, and school functionaries -- gave a unanimous declaration of loyalty to our party's policy and affirmed that they would use their knowledge and skill for the training and education of young teachers, who are prepared to develop a young generation adequate to the demands of further shaping the developed socialist society in our country. Proceeding from the fact that at present the public education sector of the GDR has to solve tasks which will have an effect far into the next millennium, Comrade Margot Honecker, minister of education, spoke about the main directions of the school policy and the consequences for the basic and advanced training of teachers.

Discussions with millions of parents concerning their children's education in schools, kindergartens, and the family on the occasion of this year's elections for parents' representatives were an expression of the trust in the party's policy. They strengthen the cooperation between parents and schools. The parents' many constructive hints and proposals and their repeatedly declared readiness to personally and actively support school and teachers with their own experiences and knowledge deserve particular attention.

All these proposals and hints have to be carefully evaluated and used in public education institutions and by the responsible leaderships.

An important contribution to the popular discussion in preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress was the conference of the Secretariat of the FDGB National Executive Council on 19 September 1985 concerning the influence of the workers class and its trade unions on the communist education of schoolchildren. At this conference the rich experiences of the socialist enterprises and their trade union organizations in this field were generalized. At the conference, an impressive balance of the extensive activities of the workers class was drawn concerning the polytechnic training and education of schoolchildren, sponsorship work, care for children during vacations, and in many other fields. Comrade Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council and member of the Politburo, paid tribute to the close cooperation of enterprises and schools oriented the trade union executive committees and leaderships toward even more effective support of schools and the establishment of even farther-reaching measures to this end.

Steady Continuation of Our Science and University Policy

The Politburo decisions concerning the long-term development of basic research in the fields of science, mathematics, and technology for an even closer and more effective link between science and production have met with the great approval of the staff members of the Academy of Sciences, the universities, and other research institutions, and have started initiatives for a larger creative contribution to implementing our future-oriented economic strategy.

In the period under review the Central Committee Secretariat has adopted additional measures to perfect the training and advanced training of engineers and economists in the GDR. These measures are aimed at even more consistently judging the teaching programs and the mastering of their methodologies in line with the requirements of social developments at the turn of the millenium, and in doing so the measures should proceed from the requirements of a comprehensive intensification of the national economy, as well as from the special role of key technologies. This applies particularly to the purposeful integration of informatics in basic and special training.

All problems related to enhancing the quality and effectiveness of education are acquiring increasing importance. Additional proposals for the differentiation of universities, colleges and technical schools must be worked out for this purpose, proceeding from a general scientific-strategic concept.

Our country's social scientists are making an increasingly weighty contribution to developing the theory and practice of socialism for the party's ideological work.

The study of history is gaining importance for more and more working people in the intellectual life of our Republic. The strong interest, particularly among our youth, in the historical path of their fatherland, in its roots in German history as well as in the history of other peoples and nations, constitutes a visible expression of the high standard of their education and at the same time reflects a genuine intellectual-cultural need. Socialist awareness of history furthers the action for social progress.

Therefore, it is for us an indispensable part of the qualification and ideological education of the citizens of our country, and it helps in the offensive arguing against falsifications of the present and past by imperialist ideologists.

It is in this spirit that the important jubilees: 175 years of the Berlin Humboldt University; 275 years of Charite (a clinic), 125 years of the Weimar College for Architecture and Construction; and the 40th anniversary of the reopening of Jena's Friedrich Schiller University after the crushing of fascism constituted an occasion for deliberating on the present tasks of science and education with a view to legacy and tradition.

In 1985 52,700 graduates of colleges and technical schools completed their full-time studies successfully and began their activities in the most varied sectors of society. Priority in employing the 13,500 graduates of technical schools is given to those branches which are particularly important for the development of scientific-technical progress. A total of 59,000 young citizens have begun full time study and 18,500 working people have started studies at correspondence and evening courses.

Consequences for Education of the Development of Informatics

The Politburo deliberated on joint positions of the Ministry of Public Education; the Ministry of University and Technical School Matters; and the State Secretariat for Vocational Training with regard to consequences resulting for education from the development of informatics and information-processing technologies. In doing so we proceed from the fact that the advantages of our uniform socialist education are used in our further action in this field and that the different requirements for the various educational levels are taken into consideration. We are basing our actions on a concept which agrees with the nature of our socialist society, that is based on the comprehensive development of the personality.

For some time already college and technical school education has responded to the requirements of informatics in the training of students. This process must be continued intensively, and this also applies to the training and advanced training of teachers. Essential tasks and contents of training in informatics must be accomplished through vocational training and within the framework of preparatory courses for colleges. Steps are being initiated to include informatics, including qualification for operating computers, in basic vocational and special education.

As far as secondary schools are concerned, we are proceeding from the fact that we must utilize the potential that exists in obligatory education -- first and foremost in mathematics, natural science and polytechnical subjects -- the opportunities of optional study in grades nine and ten and of productive work in the enterprises in order to create the foundations for an elementary grasp of informatics.

At the same time the Politburo has set out the task of working out specifically and proposing how the educational institutions' demand for information-processing technical equipment in the 1986-90 period can be met through the use of appliances that are either already available or are to be installed in the economy, and by developing or creating material bases of their own.

Higher Efficiency in Culture and Art

Preparations for the 11th party congress have started extensive activities also in the area of culture and art aimed at spreading party ideas among the masses with new achievements in the intellectural-cultural life and in artistic creativity.

The values of socialism are more markedly determining cultural activity in our country. By contributing to the development and strengthening of socialist concepts of life and conduct and by promoting the creativity and well-being of the working people, culture and art play a great part in implementing our party's policy aimed at the welfare of our people.

Intellectual-cultural life in cities and villages has become richer and more interesting. The regular and honorary staffs in clubs and cultural houses, FDJ youth clubs, of working people's and villages clubs have registered -- within the framework of party congress initiatives -- considerable achievements with which they are contributing to a judicious organization of the leisure time of citizens and especially of young people.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee has heard a report on the implementation of measures put forward by the Ninth Congress of the Association of Fine Arts. This report proves the deepening alliance between the workers class, the party, and artists and it testifies to the relationship of trust which respects and challenges artists as active and reliable participants in building the developed socialist society. In the light of the 10th GDR Art Exhibition, the responsibility of state bodies to improve the quality of the policy on the role of artists in society [Gesellschaftliche Auftrags Politik] and further improve the conditions for work and creativity of artists was confirmed.

A convincing expression of the relationship of trust between party and writers was the September meeting of the committee of the GDR writers' associations at which Comrade Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, spoke about current questions of our party's cultural policy.

At the meeting it was stressed once again that among the many forms of artistic expression and creativity we aim at and promote a party art of socialist realism that is close to life and close to the people. The Fifth Congress of the Association of Theatrical Workers of the GDR, which was held from 11 to 13 November was an important social event. The congress proved the creative involvement of those active in theaters in strengthening our socialist society and safeguarding peace. In many ways the performances at our theaters convey impressive artistic experience, enduring inspiration, and quality entertainment. The congress also revealed that efforts aimed at promoting our present socialist dramatic art should be further strengthened. With their best performances, GDR theaters have won great recognition in the world. The Berlin Theatrical and Music Festival was a representative climax in this respect in our country.

An important artistic and cultural-political event of great national and international resonance was the "1985 Bach-Handel-Schutz Homage of the GDR." This proved once again that the GDR is a center for preserving the rich heritage of these important composers.

An important contribution to the comprehensive acquisition of the humanistic artistic heritage of these great German musicians was made by the GDR cultural league, press, radio, and television, by music publishing houses, by the VEB German records, as well as by other establishments and organizations. Many-sided activities in all Bezirke and in numerous kreis cities, in enterprises, and clubs also testified to the deep roots of the creativity and humanistic ideals of Bach, Handel, and Schutz in the life of our people and to the fact that this heritage is still alive.

The most important event in the international cultural arena was the culture forum of the CSCE-participating states that has been discussing questions and problems pertaining to international cultural cooperation in Budapest since 15 October. Proceeding from the increasing responsibility of cultural and art figures for halting a nuclear inferno, our country's delegation used this forum to promote the GDR's peace policy and the proposals for detente and disarmament by the Warsaw Pact countries. Our writers, artists, and cultural figures have contributed actively, together with the representatives of the other socialist countries, to the realistic and constructive progress of the culture forum.

The traditionally extensive cultural and scientific relations of our republic with the Republic of India marked a fresh climax during the days of Indian culture in the GDR that took palce from 19 to 27 October in our capital Berlin and in the Dresden, Leipzig, and Erfurt Bezirke. These cultural days were marked by excellent displays and accomplishments of artictic Indian creativity and by varied contributions by our cultural and scientific establishments to the presentation of Indian history, science, and culture.

VI. Our Party Is Advancing Toward the 11th Party Congress With Militant Strength, Unity, and Cohesion

Over the past months our party has carried out intensive and creative activity to prepare for the 11th party congress. The orientation put forward in the 10th Central Committee session, at the meeting with the first secretaries of Kreis leaderships, and in the directives for the party elections has proved to be very effective, determines the big popular discussion on the preparations for the party congress, and confirms our certainty that:

-- Our party has a program at its disposal that has stood all the tests of time, has preserved its topicality and reaches far into the future;

-- The general line, strategy, and tactics of our struggle are clearly strengthening socialism and will remain all the more decisive guarantors in the struggle for peace;

-- Our economic and social policy bears fruit, and economic dynamism in our country is linked with social security and social progress;

-- Our party has further considerably strengthened its leading role in society and state. Trust in the party, the Central Committee, and in the general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, has continued to grow considerably. The unity of people and party is closer than ever before;

-- Our party is leading the struggle with unity and cohesion, is up to the mark of our time, and takes on the challenge of the present and future.

The line decided by the Central Committee determines party policy in all areas and the active work of party collectives, of each party group, and of all communists. The mood and atmosphere in which the party and our whole people are preparing for the 11th party congress once again underline that the party -- that has emerged from the people -- is available for the people, and its policy is supported by the whole people.

This is proven by the new militant programs of the basic organizations, by competition pledges in all social areas, and by the great number of letters sent to the Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as the numerous stances and expressions of intent by collectives.

Dear comrades! Our party is well-prepared for the 11th party congress: Meetings of Bezirk and Kreis leaderships, meetings of members of all basic organizations, and seminars and courses with 250,000 party secretaries and party activists were organized for the basic assessment of the 10th Central Committee session.

Bezirk and Kreis party aktiv meetings on the opening the 1985-86 party school year took an inventory of the implementation of the Bezirk and Kreis leaderships plan for measures for the parparation of the party congress, assessed the fulfillment of the combat programs of basic organizations, and established the next steps to continue the competition in honor of the 11th party congress.

In conformity with the Central Committee decision, an extensive dialogue was carried out in the party. Trustful personal talks took place with 2,272,210 members and candidate members of the party. During those talks, 1.4 million specific party assignments were adopted or worked out, 230,000 personal pledges were made, and 720,000 proposals were forwarded.

In the preparation period for the party congress our party was further strengthened through the admittance of 73,183 fellow fighters. The majority -- 81.5 percent -- joined our Marxist-Leninist militant alliance as active FDJ-members within the framework of the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive."

Dear comrades! During the period under review, the Politburo and Secretariat have discussed basic questions of our party's activity for the preparation of the 11th party congress and have taken decisions in this respect:

-- The Erfurt Bezirk SED leadership reported to the Politburo on "experience, results, and conclusions to the popular discussion for the preparation of the 11th party congress;"

-- The Central Committee Secretariat heard a report on the progress and results of the trustful individual talks with all party members and candidate members and confirmed conclusions for the further holding of the party elections;

-- The Central Committee Secretariat further confirmed a report by the Spremberg Kreis SED leadership about experience and results gained during the holding of party elections. Taking into consideration the extraordinary importance of these decisions for the further preparation of the 11th party congress, the great amount of experience thus gained, and considering the varied proposals, these important materials were published. As you well know, there was a lively response to this and this exerted a positive influence on the progress of the party elections and on the big popular discussion for the preparation of the 11th party congress.

Dear comrades! The upsurge in the activity of our communists achieved through individual talks with all party members and candidate members is continuing within the framework of the party elections. The accountability election meetings held in basic organizations so far have turned into a comprehensive exchange of opinion and experience concerning the implementation of the decisions of the 10th Central Committee session and the preparations for the 11th SED Congress. The overall course of those meetings testifies to our communists' full adherence to the party policy and to their great trust in the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker.

Up to the 11th of November, accountability election meetings were held in 93,332 party groups, that is 97.3 percent; in 17,629 departmental party organizations, that is 62.9 percent; in 32,793 basic organizations without departmental party organizations, that is 60.4 percent; and in 177 basic organizations with departmental party organizations, that is 4 percent.

A percentage of 94.2 within the party groups, and 94.8 within the basic organizations and departmental party organizations, participated in the accountability reports and the new election. Of all the participants, 68.9 percent took the floor in party groups and 34.5 percent in basic organizations and departmental party organizations. So far 215,000 proposals and recommendations have been submitted.

What characterizies the accountability election meetings is their constructive spirit, the openness, and optimism of the communists. The setting of exacting tasks will be taken more and more as a point of departure for the comprehensive exchange of opinion and experience on how the comrades are honoring their party duties and on how they place themselves in the front ranks. This lends the accountability election meetings constructive working characteristics and elevated party educational value.

The majority of the accountability election meetings discuss concrete activities and measures concerning how the proposals and suggestions made by the comrades during individual talks are being implemented. It is noticeable everywhere that the response to and implementation of the proposals promotes the initiatives of the comrades and sharpens their eye for uncovering further reserves in this respect. The militant programs and pledges were conscientiously accounted for in most of the party groups, departmental party organizations, and in basic organizations, and the share of individual comrades and party collectives was more accurately evaluated.

In this connection, the Politburo stresses -- as the comment on the Spremberg Kreis leadership report illustrates -- that: All militant programs of the basic organizations to be drafted now are aimed at increasing the party's fighting strength, a more comprehensive popular discussion, and at making the party congress year -- 1986 -- even more successful than 1985. What is involved is to create -- through a substantial and resourceful ideopolitical and organizational activity of the party, in all party, trade union and FDJ collectives -- such a militant atmosphere that all pledges assumed in order to overfulfill the 1985 national economic plan are fulfilled everywhere and that daily tasks are fulfilled up to the last day of this year. Our aim is to fulfill all plan targets from the very first day of the new year.

Dear comrades! Our party is facing the 11th party congress with militant strength, with unity and cohesion, and well-prepared. Ahead of us lies the last important stretch on the road to this big social event.

The coming Kreis and Bezirk delegates conferences are important political highlights in the main stage of the preparations for the party congress facing us. What this involves is preparing these conferences conscientiously, linking them with new activities and labor achievements by the communists and all working people, mobilizing further reserves in order to increase efficiency, and creating a militant atmosphere everywhere.

Let us advance to the 11th SED Congress with confidence in our victory, optimism, and in a militant spirit.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE CONSIDERS ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

LD091754 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Report by correspondent Laszlo Elek]

[Text] The draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be submitted to the National Assembly next week. The specialist committees of the assembly are now preparing the debate on the bill. The Industrial Committee is discussing its endeavors to improve the external balance of the economy. Now our correspondent, Laszlo Elek, reports from the parliament building on the session of the Protection of the Environment and Settlement Development Committee:

Despite the endeavors and the central funding, and contrary to the intentions, the state of the environment in our country has further deteriorated in various ways during the past 5 years. The detrimental consequences of human activities and polluting materials, have further accumulated in some parts of the country and present a growing threat to human health and to the circumstances of life. These points were made today at the session of the committee.

Kalman Abraham, chairman of the National Office for the Protection of the Environment and Nature, briefed the committee on the government's ideas for the Seventh 5-Year Plan-period. He said that more decisive progress ought to be made toward the solution of the problems of the environment during this period; however, as a realistic goal it is only possible to aim at slowing down the deterioration of the quality of the environment.

Nonetheless, he pointed out that progress has to be made in three areas. These areas are the elimination, neutralization or reprocessing of dangerous waste materials, the program for the elimination of air pollution, with particular reference to the international agreement -- within which framework the emission of sulfur dioxide in Hungary must be reduced by 30 percent by 1993 -- and the plan for the protection of the sources of drinking water.

Beyond all this, the questions of the protection of the environment will be decided on the basis of whether society is aware of them and what it thinks about them. Thus, the continuation of the appropriate research work and the publicizing of the results, the realistic informing of public opinion, are fundamental tasks. We shall not be found lacking as regards the latter.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL GREETS ALBANIANS

AU041257 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 85 p 2

[MTI report: "Greetings Telegram From Presidential Council to Albania on its National Day"]

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana.

We convey our sincere good wishes and greetings to you on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On this historic anniversary we confirm that it is the intention of the Hungarian People's Republic to continue developing our countries' relationship in the interest of socialism and peace.

On behalf of the Hungarian working people we wish the Albanian nation further successes in constructing socialism.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC 'REGULATORS'

AU041629 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with Deputy Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy by Ilona Koscsi: "The purpose of Regulators -- to Help Evolution and Development -- Interview With Deputy Minister Peter Medgyessy"; date and place not given, first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] The changes of financial regulators are among important events. This has also been the case this year. What are the factors that led to the changes and what are the modifications and their direction? We asked Deputy Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy to answer our questions connected with this subject.

[Kocsi] The Seventh 5-Year Plan is taking into account -- among other things -- a more accelerated economic development...

[Medgyessy] Yes, this already manifests itself in the next year's plan but, of course, the change cannot bring results overnight. Economic activity is a process. We wish to promote precisely the strengthening of good processes with our current measures. We wish to further the economy in the direction of improving efficiency and increasing income production. The real change is in that in the future we do not want to adjust consumption to the low national economy income, but we would like consumption to be based on greater income. There are opinions according to which we should instead start with expanding distribution and this would lead to greater results. We already tried this out in the seventies and we are still suffering the consequences. This would inevitably lead to an increase in debts but, for the time being, we would like to achieve a reduction of these debts. It is impossible to advance by simultaneously pushing the brakes and the acceleration pedal, to use a figurative example. At the moment we are still in the process of easing upon the brakes and, in the current economic situation, this can be done only slowly and not equally everywhere.

Gradual acceleration

[Kocsi] This year's contradictory results then could not speak in favor of pushing the "acceleration pedal," now either....

[Medgyessy] The correct evaluation of 1985 is important because this provides us with an orientation regarding the things to be done better in the economy in order to get results. This year has brought more problems than expected. The analyses show that the tough winter caused serious surplus expenses and a fall in production.

However, these are not the only causes for the problems. The structural transformation and the improvement of performance that could have laid the foundations for greater development have not yet taken place in industry. I think that the considerable change in regulators that has been instituted at the beginning of the year and which perceptibly tested the enterprises' capacity of adjustment has been a retarding force even if a temporary one!

[Kocsi] How is it possible to begin the gradual acceleration?

[Medgyessy] We have introduced many measures that will gradually put the economy in motion. There are steps that will have immediate effects and there are other steps that will unfold in the coming years. What do I mean precisely? For example, that we are encouraging a more organic connection between the production and trade spheres. The commercial firms receive reductions on their profit and property tax in the first 3 years. To begin, they can get basic state allowance and free starting assets that can be witheld one time from the profit tax. Beginning in 1986 we will introduce a state basic allocation for certain centrally-determined investments for outstanding aims set out in the national economic plan, for example, for certain projects to develop the production infrastructure, the establishment of new enterprise, and for enterprise decentralization aimed at increasing competition. The conditions of these grants are really favorable. A much lower annuity than hitherto, 5-7 percent, must be paid for these grants, and in especially advantageous cases, a mobile quota [mozgo reszesddes] must be paid. We have improved the conditions for renting means of production, that is a condition for leasing. We have reduced the accumulation tax to 8 percent; after the expiration of the rental term, we will facilitate the purchase of the means of production; that is, we will simplify the possible customs procedures, and we will also provide discounts. The fact that there is no need to pay accumulation tax on them can encourage the purchase and sale of used fixed assets.

The intensification of development projects is indispensable for a gradual acceleration of the economy. In the case of outstanding goals, for example in export projects or energy rationalization and waste material utilization development projects, we will introduce the 8 percent accumulation tax -- a considerably lower tax than the present 18 percent -- as soon as 1 January. By 15 July next year, we will reduce the accumulation tax from 18 percent to 15 percent for other development projects, too. We have established an accumulation tax free fund for research and development and the innovative financial institutions will also have greater maneuverability. The accumulation tax according to the quality of soil in agriculture will considerably decrease and in certain outstanding areas where we have witnessed a loosening of production zeal, for example the establishment of pig-breeding plants and investments in cattle husbandry, will be completely exempt from the accumulation tax.

We have worked out a competition system in which the structural reorganization and the expansion of marketable commodity stocks are accompanied by a reduction of accumulation tax, a reduction of profit tax, the supply of capital and advantageous credits, and the easing of possible administrative procedures. However, if the promised results fail to appear, then sanctions will not fail to be carried out, either.

Advantages for Capital Imports

[Kocsi] These measures can start a gradual reorganization of the internal resources. Many people claim, however, that the import of active capital would also be necessary....

[Medgyessy] There will be considerable changes in this area, too, as of 1986. The joint production enterprises will pay 20 percent profit tax in the first 5 years of their operation, and 30 percent from the 6th year on. Starting from the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we will declare centrally preferred areas such as electronics, agricultural and food industry machines, packaging technology, the domestic protein basis, and energy saving technologies. If the joint enterprises are established here, they do not have to pay profit tax in the first 5 years, and only a 20 percent tax beginning with the 6th year. We support the reinvestment of profits. If a joint enterprise reinvests half of its profits in the enterprise established here, then it has to pay only half of its annual profit tax; if it invests its entire profit, then it has to pay only a quarter of the profit tax. We will simplify the licensing procedure and reduce and simplify administrative regulations.

[Kocsi] The poorly functioning enterprise represents too great a burden for the national economy....

[Medgyyessy] We must take steps concerning them too. The aim is not to reduce their number or to eliminate them. It is, however, inevitable that they improve their activity and make profits. We also wish to aid this process with various financial means. At the very worst, however, elimination cannot be excluded, either. We must take this step cautiously, taking into consideration individual and social interests. If we advanced in this area too, the acceleration could be outlined more firmly.

According to Balance Requirement

[Kocsi] With the increase in profit taxes, the economic management touched the enterprises at a sensitive point. No doubt you are aware of this, too. Why did you decide in favor of this increase, nevertheless?

[Medgyessy] The creation of an external balance and credit standing -- and maintaining with this the confidence of the international economic life -- are conditions for any further economic development. It is true that these are not enough conditions, but they are necessary ones. No one doubts this today. We can fulfill these conditions if the country creates more income than it spends in the period ahead of us. In addition, several sectors need funds exceeding the plan -- for example, the coal mining industry, the meat processing industry, and metallurgy. We must create funds covering all these expenses and the difference must be saved from somewhere else. Savings are created in the form of bank accounts with the enterprises and the population but this is not enough taxes. Thus, it is possible, of course, to argue about the methods on regulators too. However, if we go over every possible variation, we reach the same decision, also by elimination. This is the lesser evil by which we fulill the balance requirements and by which it is possible to maintain the operational capacity of the economy and at the same time the budget gets the necessary income.

[Kocsi] Does that mean that other solutions have also been considered? Although the decision has already been made, it would not do any harm to know what those solutions that were eventually dropped are....

[Medgyessy] We thought of increasing taxes on wages. The problem is this tax is already such a burden for certain economic units that it should not be increased. There are expressly work-demanding sectors and such a step would have put them in a difficult position. Should we increase the property tax? This would have made the activity of another group of enterprises impossible. Let us think only of the iron metallurgy or the great machine industry enterprises. In fact, we wanted to reduce the accumulation tax to free the development projects, so this could not have been a practical solution, either. There was the profit tax left, which, in fact, contradicts our valid efforts not to withdrawprofits from the effectively functioning and efficient enterprises. At the same time, this solution was suitable to another urgent principle at the end of 1985 and beginning of 1986; a harmony had to be found. We have to weigh all the measures collectively. Regarding their direction, they help the development of the economy even if by small steps. It is my conviction that these measures provide the enterprises that are capable of adjustment and which understand the government's wish and act accordingly with good possibilities of development. I hope that an increasing number of enterprises will make use of these possibilities.

[Kocsi] Thank you for the interview.

EMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTIES CITED IN SZABOLCS COUNTY

LD091904 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Of the 7,200 young people who completed their education in Szabolcs County this year, almost 1,700, mainly the more highly trained ones, cannot find work locally. These young people have moved or are moving to other parts of the country in search of a livelihood. The number of those leaving the county this year has exceeded the number of those who left in 1984, when they amounted to just over 1,300. Let me add right away that not even those who have succeeded in finding employment at or near their place of residence can feel altogether secure: Some of them only have jobs on a contract basis. This figure does not include the approximately 3,500 girls and women who are regarded as potential employees.

The chances of getting a job in Szabolcs-Szatmar County have deteriorated, despite the fact that during the past two or three years 1,000 new jobs have been created. In the Szatmar area, which causes a lot of headaches, two factories have been opened. Other enterprises have been expanded and the creation of 1,000 more jobs is underway. Nonetheless, this will not end the worries, because, according to the conservative estimate of the county labor department, about 5,000 jobs will have to be created by the end of the next plan period. This is when the more populous generation born in the seventies will come into the labor market and with the modernization of the production structure of agriculture a proportion of those employed in the branch will become surplus.

JARUZELSKI SPEECH GIVEN DURING VISIT TO LIBYA

AU041452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 7

[Report on speech by PPR State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at a dinner given in his honor by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan Chief of State, in Tripoli on 1 December]

[Text] Permit me, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, to express on behalf of the Polish delegation and on my own behalf my gratitude for the cordial reception given us from the moment we arrived in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. I wish to stress with satisfaction that for the third time I have the honor and pleasure of visiting Libyan soil, having always felt and wondered at your hospitality.

Our present visit is a further expression of the permanent friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation linking our countries and peoples. At the same time, it is an opportunity to again express the PPR's solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and with the Arab people, along with our support for its just struggle against imperialism.

The history and the present of the Jamahiriyah are known to Polish society. This results from the cooperation that is developing from one year to the next, the broad contacts, and the various forms of joint activity between our citizens in implementing the ambitious programs of building a new Libya.

We highly value the achievement of the 1 September Revolution, under the leadership of the eminent leader of the Libyan people, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In a historically short time, Libya has changed itself into a modern country, established a developed industry and agriculture, and created great social and cultural assets.

We are strongly impressed by the achievements you have made and by the ones you have planned in the long run for the 21st Century. Only a few countries may boast of having irrigated huge areas of desert, turning them into crop-yielding fields. This indeed requires a revolution in thought and action.

I listened to your speech very carefully. It is an eminent confirmation of your desire to further develop Polish-Libyan relations. Thank you for your words of appreciation addressed to the Polish people and the PPR leadership. I wish to assure you that we also attach great importance to close cooperation with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. We are determined to act for the sake of enhancing this cooperation in new ways.

We remember well your visits to Poland in 1978 and 1982. They were very fruitful. Since then we have done a lot together in order to develop cooperation and mutual understanding.

I believe that the present visit, and the talks and discussions during it, will also serve as a positive contribution toward strengthening mutual friendship, bringing our peoples closer, and making the vest use of the possibilities and reserves still existing in Polish-Libyan relations. They will also serve to expand the base of joint activity by the world's anti-imperialist and progressive forces. This will be encouraged by the favorable development of both our states, taking place in spite of numerous difficulties.

Sociopolitical stability is becoming consolidated in Poland. Further confirmation of this was provided by the results of the recent Sejm elections. The country's economy is growing stronger. The economic cooperation between Poland and the CEMA countries, particularly the Soviet Union, is expanding.

Our People's Republic is returning to its rightful place in the international community.

The economically harmful effects of lawless American restrictions are still bearing down on the lives of working people and on the entire nation. The losses suffered by Poland because of them have already exceeded $15 billion. Nevertheless, attempts at economic blackmail, political diktat, and interference in our country's domestic affairs are doomed to failure.

During the difficult times that Poland has experienced recently, we received aid and support from our tested friends. These friends included the Libyan Jamahiriyah. We remember this well and value it very highly.

The dangerous trends in the development of the international situation require a consolidation of all the forces and states for whom world peace is the supreme asset. This especially applies to Europe as well as the Mediterranean and Middle East regions closely connected to it.

The PPR consistently supports all actions aimed at improving the international situation.

The statement by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee at its recent October session in Sofia expressed the determined desire to preserve peace, avert the danger of a nuclear war, reduce the level of confrontation, and return to detente.

The results of the Geneva meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and United States are exceptionally important from the point of view of the prospects for East-West dialogue. They also permit us to expect a gradual improvement in the international climate.

The PPR fully supports the position set out by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev aimed at stopping the arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space, and at speeding up honest disarmament talks which take into account the principle of parity and equal security for both sides.

Serious difficulties have arisen in the international economic situation. The world has entered into a new phase of the scientific and technological revolution. This process is being attended by serious structural problems; and disparities in the development of particular states and regions are increasing. The phenomenon of so-called financial neocolonialism [neokolonializm walutowy] has had painful consequences for many developing countries. The international debt problem requires an urgent solution.

Poland is for strengthening the role and effectiveness of the UN. This was voiced in the speech made during the general debate at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

We have a high regard and sincere respect for the Nonaligned Movement, of which the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is an active member.

We support the peoples of the African Continent in their struggle to bring down the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, and we support the actions of the SWAPO liberation organization in its fight for Namibian independence.

The Mideast is a region where imperialism is threatening the vital interests of Arab people and states and implementing its policies in a particularly brutal fashion.

Israel, a beneficiary of U.S. support, has been conducting a policy of aggression for years and illegally occupies Arab territory. We have condemned such base practices on many occasions. We have consistently demanded Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territory and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state, as well as assurances that all states in the region be allowed to develop independently and enjoy an independent existence.

The Palestinian problem, the source of Mideast conflicts, requires an urgent and just solution. Peace and stability in the entire region depend on this. Therefore, we favor reaching a total settlement of the question by way of an international conference attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, organized under the auspices of the UN.

Poland attaches great importance to the development of relations with Arab states. We want to expand and enhance these relations with new forms of mutually advantageous cooperation. We are genuinely interested in joint action by Arab states and in restoring unity to the Palestinian opposition movement on the basis of anti-imperialist principles. This would serve well the cause of security and a just peace in the Mideast and in the whole world.

The revolutionary transformations and historic achievements performed by the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the realization of your principles of people's power, and your anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policies command respect and recognition. We sincerely wish you further successes. We extend to you our feelings of solidarity with respect to the defense of the achievements of the Jamahiriyah revoluation and Jamahiriyah sovereignty in the face of threats posed by American imperialism.

I wish to express the belief that the hitherto mutually beneficial results of cooperation between our two countries, as well as the growing friendship between our two peoples, will constitute a sound basis for undertaking new tasks. A wider use of the existing possibilities for the further development of our reglations, especially in the economic field, will serve the PPR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah well.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE FORCE FED

AU091547 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 9 (AFP) -- Five political prisoners, one a priest, are being force fed as they start their third week on a hunger strike tomorrow at the Braniewo jail in northern Poland, union sources said here today. Father Sylwester Zych is one of the five men who began the fast on November 26. They had been refusing food every other day since August and lost about 12 kilos (30 pounds) each in a bid to win political prisoner status. Father Zych also demanded the right to celebrate Mass in the jail. But the day after they decided to refuse food altogether, Father Zych and Henryk Grzadzielski were beaten up by guards, the source said. A week later all five were force fed in line with prison rules.

The hunger strikers are also protesting against the "very hard" conditions at Braniewo, which is reputed to be one of the strictest jails in Poland. Father Zych has been serving six years since 1982 for alleged "complicity" in the murder of a police sergeant.

At a prison in Gdansk, Solidarity activist Antoni Grabarczyk, aged 33, has been force fed for nearly two months and is said to be giving concern. He was sentenced to seven years in prison following the imposition of martial law in 1981 and was amnestied on July 22, 1984, before recently being arrested again.

URBAN ON WALESA PHONE TAPPING, GENEVA SUMMIT

AU041429 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign and Polish journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 26 November]

[Excerpts] Kevin Ruane, BBC: Lech Walesa has told us that he was officially informed that his telephone had been tapped. Could you tell us whether such practices are frequent in Poland and why it was that Walesa was informed of this fact?

Urban: I am unable to tell you how often prosecutors authoritze the tapping of private telephones. I have no information. Mr Welesa was told of the tapping because this is a requirement of investigative procedures. This requirement is based on Article 198 of the Penal Code. Lech Walesa has received four documents in connection with this. The state of investigations into his case has made it possible to let Walesa know at an earlier date about the prosecutor's authorization.

Charles Gans, AP: Suggestions have been made that Libya might have been implicated in the highjacking of the Egyptian plane to Malta. Could such suggestions have any impact on General Jaruzelski's planned trip to Libya?

Urban: Many countries that have been accused of many, many things are friends of Poland. Poland has also been accused of many things. It is certain that baseless accusations canot and will not upset Poland's relations with the countries in question.

Guy Deumore, REUTER: When will representatives of the government and of the Catholic Church meet to discuss the Agricultural Foundation?

Urban: At the moment I have nothing to say on this matter; perhaps next week I will be able to tell you something more concrete.

Rudolf Hofman, TRYBUNA LUDU: How do the Polish authorities evaluate the results of the Geneva summit?

Urban: The Polish authorities fully support the position assumed in Geneva by CPSU General Secretary M. Gorbachev. Geneva has produced some relief and a better climate in international relations. We are pleased with whatever serves peace. Polish-U.S. relations should fare better and develop positively in a better international atmosphere. This is our wish, but these relations have been vitiated. It seems that competent U.S. circles have been enmeshed in an obsession in connection with Poland. The past few days have shown that facts illustrating these obsessional attitudes, based not on a realistic analysis of our country's situation, continue. Attempts continue to be made by Washington to interfere in our internal affairs. We think that some general relaxation can be acknowledged; but there has been no relaxation in our bilateral relations. In this connection I am able to declare just one thing: that we are patient.

Radio Polonia: Were Poland and Polish affairs discussed at the Geneva summit?

Urban: I do not think so. I expressed our attitude toward speculations originating in the United States that Poland might have been discussed at Geneva. I said at a previous press conference that Poland would decidely reject U.S. attempts to discuss our affairs without us, over our heads.

Alma Kadragic, ABC NEWS: Last week Mr Edward Rowny, a representative of the U.S. State Department, visited Prague and East Berlin to discuss the results of the Geneva talks. Has the State Department suggested that Mr Rowny or anyone else should visit Poland for the same purpose?

Urban: This is quite possible. Our authorities were informed about the results of the Geneva summit during the Prague meeting. Such working meetings of the socialist leaders are becoming an institution and have demonstrated the effectiveness of the way in which political decisions can be coordinated and information can be rapidly disseminated. The CPSU general secretary initiates steady contacts with the leaders of the socialist countries. It goes without saying that we can also listen to what a U.S. envoy has to say.

Friedrich W. Kramer, ARD: Will Mr Honecker of the GDR arrive in Poland in the immediate future?

Urban: At the moment I have nothing to say on this subject; but it is possible that such a visit will take place.

Alma Kadragic: I do not quite understand your answer to my previous question. Is it possible that what you have said means that the U.S. State Department did propose to the Polish Government that an envoy should go to Poland to discuss issues connected with the Geneva summit and Poland? Or was there no proposal of this kind?

Urban: I am unable to answer your question any better than I already have.

Robert Gillette, LOS ANGELES TIMES: Would the Polish Government think about sending Frasyniuk, Lis, and Michnik to some other country if such a country would accept them? Has this possibility been at all circulated? Have any contacts been established in this connection with other countries? In this connection I would not like to use the term banishment because this term involves certain legal usages. What I would like to know is whether this issue has been aired at all.

Urban: No, it has not. If you would submit such a suggestion on behalf of Mr Frasyniuk and his colleague, I assume that consideration might be given to it.

Kevin Ruane: I am not quite clear about that last part of your reply. Do you mean that if Mr Gillette made such a suggestion, it would be examined by the authorities or by Frasyniuk, Lis, and Michnik?

Urban: I have said that if Mr Gillette had said on behalf of Frasyniuk, Lis, and so on, and not on his own behalf, that they would like to go to some other country, his suggestion would perhaps be examined.

Robert Gillette: I do not wish to assert that I represent anyone. I have a specific question, namely, whether this matter has been discussed with, say, the Greek Government.

Urban: I do not know why you aim precisely at Greece in this connection. I have nothing to say because your question is downright purposeless.

Friedrich L. Kramer: How many people are there in Poland who refuse to do military service for reasons of conscience? What legal punishment do they face for their refusal?

Urban: Very few people refuse on very few occasions to do military service. In such cases they are put on trial for their refusal. I will give you details on the basis of the relevant law. I am unable to find this law, but I can tell you that it is the law on the general duty of national military service.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON TIGHTER PENAL MEASURES

PM051339 Koszalin GLOS POMORZA in Polish 19-20 Oct 85 p 6

[Interview with Minister of Justice Dr Lech Domeracki by GLOS POMORZA correspondent Krystyna Juszkiewicz; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Juszkiewicz] Minister, I will not try to conceal the fact that, when I asked you for this interview, I intended first and foremost to ask you for your assessment of the more rigorous penal measures which came into effect in July of this year, and which from the very beginning had and still have a not-inconsiderable number of opponents.

[Domeracki] You are thinking about the so-called episodic law, which is to remain in force for the next 3 years. It is true that we found ourselves under strong criticism even at the stage of putting the bill up for consultation. I will answer you with a question. I should like to know what today's opponents of more rigorous penal measures would themselves have done if it had been up to them to safeguard law and order in society. After all, people are entitled to demand these from the authorities, and demand them they do. I think that the opponents of the episodic laws focus their attention primarily on the offender while forgetting the victim.

[Juskiewicz] Forgive me for the drastic form of argument, but what answer can I possibly give to a teacher who wrote to our paper about her doubts concerning this question, which she put more or less in the following words: "In my long life I have heard many fine slogans, including the one calling for a thousand new schools to celebrate the thousand years of Poland. I would not wish to live to see the day when the word 'schools' in that slogan comes to be substituted by 'prisons.'"

[Domeracki] This lady's reasoning is hardly rational apart from being very one-sided. Perhaps she simply does not know how much crime has risen in our country since mid-1980. We do not write statistics to order. The truth is that while in 1979 we recorded slightly over 300,000 known offenses, last year the number of known offenses "jumped" upward by 72,000. One offense in three is that of burglary, which is very distressing to the people involved and often destroys their accomplishments of a lifetime. But then every offense causes distress to someone, and it damages public as well as individual interests. Can we afford to overlook this?

[Juskiewicz] I agree, but is it not true that severe punishment is not the only way to combat crime?

[Domeracki] I have just come back from a congress organized at the UN forum and devoted to crime elimination and prevention. Materials from all over the world, including Japan, Australia, and the United States, were made available to us. And what they demonstrate beyond all doubt is that the phenomenon of crime is growing all over the world. Obviously the ways of dealing with it are different, and they do not involve the application of stricter measures everywhere. But there are countries whose chosen policy is similar to ours.

The United States is such an example, where the tendency is to increase penal measures. A representative of U.S. administration of justice stated quite unequivocally at the congress that, in view of the extent of criminal activity, they cannot afford to liberalize their penal code. Consequently, the question begs to be asked: Which tendency is the more justified or, rather, which will bring the desired results sooner?

[Juskiewicz] Let us, then, go back to the question of the effectiveness of our solution.

[Domeracki] I think that it is too early to talk about that. The new penal regulations have been in force for only 3 months. The next 3 years will bring us a comprehensive answer.

[Juszkiewicz] What about your own, personal opinion?

[Domeracki] I am convinced that these laws will result in reducing the crime rate in our country. By the way, I would also like to stress another aspect of the question we are discussing. Please note that crime does not occur by itself but constitutes a broader social phenomenon, the sources of which must be sought at a deeper level. That is why penal law cannot be, and is not, the one and only recipe for curing all socio-economic ailments, including those in the area of social pathology. We must simply get at the sources. All the extensive labors of the government, together with the unabating efforts of the party, are nothing else but actions aimed at eliminating the sources of our Polish ailments. In this context, the task of the administration of justice is to support these actions. Since the process of normalization of Poland's socioeconomic situation is a long-term one, it is clear that we would have to wait too long for its results, in the shape of a reduction in the crime rate. We cannot afford to wait, hence the decision to bring the episodic law into force.

[Juszkiewicz] Apart from the immediate effects, do you expect some long-term results from these laws?

[Domeracki] The temporarily stricter penal measures should make the public well aware that the risk involved in committing a crime is far too high. Today, too many people still think that criminal activity can be profitable. I believe that by the end of the 3-year period we will see the situation reversed. And it will be not, or not only, because we punish crime more strictly today but because the situation in the country is gradually becoming more normal.

DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SPAIN

LD061329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Madrid on rescheduling Polish debts to Spain for the period 1982-1984. At the same time talks have started concerning guarantees for new credits.

SFRY LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS DELEGATION VISITS

Arrives 7 Dec

LD072136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 7 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the league of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) arrived here today, headed by Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

In Romania, the delegation will discuss the development of relations between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party, and consider a programme of the two parties' cooperation in the next two years.

Received by Bobu

AU091838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 09/12/1985 -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presideium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Yugoslav guest was received by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. During the talk, conducted in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the links of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the LCY were highlighted and the significance was brought to the fore of the Romania-Yugoslav summit meetings for the continuous development of the ties of manysided collaboration between the two parties and countries. The belief was expressed that the forthcoming visit Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu will pay to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would go down as a new, important moment in the manysided development of the bonds between the RCP and the LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia.

Visit Concludes

LD100830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2053 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic ends his visit to Romania today and will return to Yugoslavia Tonight.

CONSTANTIN MEETS USSR MACHINE TOOL VICE MINISTER

AU061637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1985 -- Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, received, on Friday, December 6, M.A. Panichev, first deputy minister of machine-tool and instrument making industry of the USSR, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, the existing possibilities for the further development of the fine relations of Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration and cooperation particularly in machine-building were examined, in keeping with the two countries' economic potential.

'CLASS OPPONENTS' ATTACKED AT YOUTH SYMPOSIUM

LD062144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Summary] Kumrovec, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- A 2-day seminar began at the "Josip Broz Tito" LCY Political School in Kumrovec today entitled "Tito and Youth in the Struggle for a New and Better World." Among those to speak was Miljan Radovic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who started by emphasizing the importance of the revolutionary achievements of Tito and went on to highlight the urgent need to change the social position of the young generation and prevent social differentiation and stratification in order to stimulate the more rapid development of socialist self-management.

"Ideological and class opponents of our system, Radovic went on to recall, are using the difficulties in which we find ourselves and also the passivity and opportunism of organized socialist forces and the League of Communists for increasingly open and arrogant attacks on brotherhood and unity, on the quality of our nations and nationalities, on the LCY, and on the personality of Tito and his revolutonary achievement. Outbreaks of nationalism and clerico-nationalism, whose doctrinaire orientation and aspiration is aimed particularly at young people, are ever more aggressive. So the League of Communists, the Federation of Socialist Youth, and all socialist forces must energetically and without hesitation develop and strengthen the ideological front. They must with good arguments and in public initiate decisive action against the bourgeois right, against dogmatic and bureaucratic forces, and against all forms and bearers of nationalistic activities.

With the rapid and consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, especially with a positive turnabout in material development and in the development of socialist self-management, with the security of the ideological and action unity of the LCY and with the powerful integration and firm solidarity of the front of all self-managing democratic forces in the country, the ideological opponent and class enemy will lose real ground for pursuing his activities and very quickly will be pushed to the periphery of our society."

Silvija Zugic-Rijavec stressed that the attitude toward the young generation reflected attitudes toward the continuity of the revolution itself. She said that the gap between theory and practice could be seen in the fact of 1 million young people being unable to realise their right to work and self-management.

Altogether 25 papers have been prepared for the seminar, to cover three subject areas; the historical approach, multi-disciplinary studies on the position of youth, and global questions of the development of our society and the role of the young.

LCY TO REDUCE NUMBER OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LD071718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- In order to guarantee timely preparations for elections of members of the LCY Central Committee, the Statutory Commission and Supervisory Commission of the LCY, and in accordance with Article 75 of the LCY state and the proposal of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee at its 23d session held on 6 December 1985, adopted the following:

Decision

On establishing the number of members of the LCY Central Committee, the statutory Commission and Supervisory Commission of the LCY.

1. Between the 13th and 14th LCY Congresses, the Central Committee of the LCY will have 129 members, the LCY Statutory Commission 24 members, and the LCY Supervisory Commission 15 members.

2. There will be 120 members elected to the Central Committee, 15 from each LC of the socialist republics, and 10 members from the socialist autonomous provinces and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The presidents of the Central Committee, that is of the presidiums of the LC Central Committees of the socialist republics, the presidents of the provincial committees, that is of the presidiums of the LC provincial committees of the socialist autonomous provinces, and the president of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex-officio members of the LCY Central Committee.

3. There will be 15 members elected to the LCY Statutory Commission two from each LC of the socialist republics, and one each from the socialist autonomous provinces and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The chairman of the LC Statutory Commissions of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex-officio members of the LCY Statutory Commission.

4. There will be six members elected to the LCY Supervisory Commission, one from the LC of each of the socialist republics.

The chairmen of the LC Supervisory Commissions of the socialist republics, the socialist autonomous provinces, and of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex-officio members of the LCY Supervisory Commission.

5. This decision comes into force on the date of its adoption.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS LAWS

LD071018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly was in session in Belgrade today and adopted a package of laws which regulate economic relations with foreign countries. It includes the law on foreign exchange business activity with foreign countries, the law on traffic of goods and services with foreign countries, and the law on credit relations with foreign countries.

Salko Selimovic, rapporteur of the appropriate committee of this chamber, said that the adoption of these laws is of great significance for our economy. This introduces into practice tasks from the long-term program of economic stabilization in connection with business activity with foreign countries. According to these solutions, from January 1 next year, when they take effect, the dinar becomes, in practical terms as well, the only means of payment in the country. Here it is of particular significance that according to new regulations credits from foreign countries can be taken only within the country's credit and financial possibilities.

Selimovic praised the working atmosphere in the committees of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces while adopting the laws and said it was the proposal of the Federal Executive Council, which had been in a positive sense and to a great extent amended by proposals from the republics and provinces, that had served as the basis for the texts of the laws.

The consequences of these laws coming into effect, Selimovic said, will be reflected in the stabilization of our economy and primarily in the expansion and rationalization of exports, which is of essential importance. However, it ought to be stressed that about 50 accompanying documents still remain to be completed, which presents a great responsibility for both the Federal Executive Council and the National Bank of Yugoslavia, since the whole task should be finished by the end of the year.

A particular demand was made and accepted, that the Federal Executive Council should send the entire analysis of the effects of the new foreign exchange laws to the Assembly before adopting the economic policy for 1987. This is actually part of the obligations of the Federal Executive Council to inform the Yugoslav Assembly about the functioning of the new foreign exhange laws at least once, and if possible, several times a year. With this act, the control function over the Yugoslav Assembly, to a great extent neglected in recent years, is being stimulated. With these conclusions all proposers of legal acts are duty-bound in the future, particularly the ones of systemic legal acts, to prepare provisional drafts of the law so that a discussion on the basis of proposed solutions can be tried out in practice before the beginning of harmonization of views in the Yugoslav Assembly.

TIES WITH HUNGARY ASSESSED BEFORE LAZAR VISIT

LD091444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1235 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, December 9 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary are free of any open or disputed questions which would impede the development of good-neighbour cooperation.

Two countries maintain a stable and continued cooperation on the basis of the principles of respect for independence, territorial integrity, non-interference, and respect for specific features in internal development and for different international positions.

Yugoslav political quarters expect the coming visit to Yugoslavia of Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, to take place at the invitation of Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, to contribute to a further successful development of bilateral cooperation at the political, economic, and other levels.

In addition to bilateral relations, the Yugoslav-Hungarian talks are expected to cover East-West relations, foci of crises, disarmament, and economic problems. Although Yugoslavia and Hungary hold different international positions, they share identical or close views on numerous international questions.

An important positive factor of cooperation between the two countries are the Yugoslav national communities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav-Hungarian economic cooperation has been on a steady upturn, especially in the more recent years. Last year, trade between the two countries stood at nearly 600 million dollars and was quite balanced, with industrial cooperation accounting for as much as 42 percent of the total trade value.

Under a recently signed agreement on economic cooperation in the 1986-1990 period, the value of trade is to reach 4.8 billion dollars by the end of the five-year period.

SERBIAN COUNCIL REJECTS 5-YEAR PLAN PROPOSALS

AU062053 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Serbian Executive Council has examined the latest proposals by the Federal Executive Council to amend the draft of Yugoslavia's new 5-year plan and the economic resolution for the coming year. The proposals refer to stopping the relative economic lagging of Serbia proper.

The council noted that there has been some departure from the previous conclusions of the Federal Executive Council. Some proposals are not acceptable.

The executive council also contains that the production of Yugo-America cars, the railroads, Yugoslav Aerotransport [Yugoslav Airline], and the production of copper should freed from customs duties. It is also necessary that the existing differences in of electrical energy be eliminated.

MEMBERS OF 'HOSTILE ORGANIZATION' ARRESTED

LD070722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0700 GMT 7 Dec 85

["Members of Hostile Organization Arrested" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 7 (TANJUG) -- Organs of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Internal Affairs have recently arrested 50 persons in a number of towns in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, against whom criminal proceedings will be instituted on well-founded suspicion that they had organized on the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism for activity against the Yugoslav constitutional order. It was the intention of the illegal organization to mobilize a large number of people of Albanian nationality in the whole territory of Yugoslavia for the attainment of its objectives, TANJUG has learned at the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The investigation to date established that the hostile organization had its statute and programme, its propaganda material and the printing and copying facilities. It distributed pamphlets and leaflets to the emigre and other hostile foreign press. It has organized secret channels for escape from Yugoslavia, and possessed forged papers and means for making them.

Some members of the organization were found to possess firearms, a considerable part of which was procured from abroad. The investigation further established that some of the arrested were linked with the extreme hostile emigration, foreign intelligence services and some reactionary circles abroad.

During the arrests in Pristina, two members of the illegal hostile organization fired arms and lightly wounded one security service member.

Several of those arrested are persons who were earlier tried and sentenced for similar activity.